

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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DEATHS.

On the 14th November, 1910, at the Matilda Hospital, The Peak, Hongkong, at 10.45 a.m. EDUARD ROS
Funeral will take place at 9 a.m. to-morrow, 19th inst., starting from the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Friends are cordially invited to attend.
LONGUET—At Blankenese, near Hamburg, on the 14th November, 1910, Mr. CARL WILHELM LONGUET, a native of Lubeck, Germany, of 64 years of age, in his 47th year. (By wish.) Deeply regretted.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

SOCIAL LIFE IN HONGKONG.

(12th November.)

For many years past, it has been a standing reproach against Hongkong that its social life has been marred by snobbery. Had Thackeray ever had the misfortune to visit this Colony, he undoubtedly would have included Hongkong's so-called Society in his "Book of Snobs." India is bad enough in all conscience. But there, a hard and fast line is drawn between the Military and the Civilian. The other gradations do not count for much. Here, on the other hand, whilst the lines of division are no less definitely demarcated the subsidiary differentiations are made much more glaringly apparent. In the early days of the Colony each man was as good as his neighbour and the Colonists were as one big brotherhood, in which all met on a level footing, from the Governor himself down to the veriest shipping clerk. Commenting upon this subject, a caustic writer once said that it was only when European women began to come out here that dissensions made their appearance and grew apace; ancient male friendships were transformed into hatred, and cliques became rampant. This is rather a serious allegation to make against the fair sex, but that it contains more than a modicum of truth must be apparent to anyone who has studied the building-up of new Colonies in other parts of the world. It bears out the anecdote related about the old monk who was asked by a visitor why it was that the monastery did not keep a cow of its own instead of sending a brother to a farm some six miles away for the necessary daily supply. The reverend monk's reply was: "No; where you have a cow you will have a woman, and where you have a woman, she never so old, there you will have dissensions." Be that as it may, there is little room for dubity upon the point that in Hongkong at any rate woman has been at the bottom of all the cliques that has crept insidiously into the social life of the Colony. Apart from the boundary line drawn arbitrarily as between the Civil and the Military communities—though not so stringently as in India—there are, as we have stated above, numerous lesser distinctions, all of them affecting our social amenities. We cannot do without certain social distinctions, of course, any more than an army can do without discipline, but when the operation of these unwritten laws amounts to snobbery then a new phase has been reached and the situation becomes entirely different. So far as the Garrison is concerned, we may safely leave them to work out their own salvation on lines which have been laid down pretty definitely by themselves for the adjustment of their internal questions of social status, for is it not written in the books of Rudyard Kipling? As regards the non-Servicemen community, however, the conditions are rather different. Time was when the Colony was much smaller, that no Britisher coming to the Colony would have dared to defy the gods by failing to make a formal call at Government House, for if he did so he would surely have been taken to task by his *zips*. Then, all went on an equitable plane. Now it is all changed. Fifty per cent. of the griffins coming out from Home never give a thought towards paying a courtesy call at "The House," but instead are eagerly snugged up by the lady leaders of this or that clique and their ears assailed by a tirade against the Philistines on the other side. And so the game of cliques goes merrily on. Mrs. A. will have nothing to do with Mrs. B. because forsooth her husband has \$50 more salary in the Government service than Mrs. B's husband enjoys. Mrs. B. again does not consider it right to acknowledge by anything but the curtest recognition her knowledge of Mrs. C's existence for the reason that the latter's husband is junior to her own in the service. And so on and so forth, right down from the highest ranks to the lowliest. Yet, the husbands of these respective ladies probably all take tiffin together at the Club and would keep on the friendliest terms always were it not that the continual nagging at home and the "curtain lectures" of nights lead eventually to estrangement. Perhaps in no direction has snobbery been so rampant as in the case of the clubs of Hongkong. It seems to be a first principle that in all things exclusiveness must be made the foremost consideration. It may appear somewhat invidious to single out one instance as an illustration of what is meant, but at the same time the case in our mind is the most recent as it is one of the most glaring. We refer to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Into the ranks of this holy of holies none but the *lites* must hope for admission. Yet the Colony was full of enthusiastic yachtsmen. "Very well," in effect said the Selection Committee, "you may sail your yachts as much as you like, but you cannot come into our circle." And the result has been the formation of the Corinthian Yacht Club, one of the strongest of its kind in the Far East, possessing a pretty Pavilion and commodious jetty; and one only needs to look at the fleet of yachts riding at anchor off the Club to realise how healthy an organisation it has become. It leaves the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club hopelessly to leeward. As regards the other sporting clubs in the Colony, whose portals were protected figuratively by barbed wire

entanglements to the exclusion of the *canaille* (save the mark!), a visit to Happy Valley any evening or Saturday afternoon will convince the most casual observer that they were missing fine opportunities for stiffening their working teams by failing to open their membership lists to the young talent whose only default is that it belongs maybe to a junior rank of the Government service or occupies a subsidiary position in the shipping offices.

LO FENG LU'S SUCCESSOR.

The Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James has passed through Hongkong in the P. & O. ship *Arctica*. Mr. Liu is a quiet gentleman of strong views which he is in the habit of concealing until such time as expression becomes a duty. We shall have occasion to refer to these views next Monday. In the meantime we desire our readers to note that a man of real importance is going to London to represent the Chinese Empire and the Chinese race. He is taking his two daughters with him and they will no doubt be useful in showing English school girls that Chinese ladies of the educated class are at least as dutiful, gentle and diligent as any ladies in the world. What a task Mr. Liu has before him! He has to convince the Western world of the honesty of his government. We do not envy him, but we wish him success. Of his own ambitions and hopes we shall write in our next issue. It would be well for China if more of her servants were like Mr. Liu. We remark, with regret, that Dr. Lim Boon Keng is not at present with His Excellency. Dr. Lim will not join him until next spring.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ST. JAMES.

(14th November.)

On Saturday His Excellency Liu Yu-Lin took leave of the "Hua Gwok," the flower land, surrounded by friends who wished that his path should be attended by Peace. He is going to work for his country and his race under hard conditions. His own view of the usefulness which is demanded of him is worth consideration. He openly declares that China is more than a geographical expression. He says that the Chinese race and the Chinese nation represent certain ideas, civilized ideas, ideas which are as old as civilization itself. Obedience, obedience to established rule, reverence towards parents and elders, are the cardinal doctrines on which swing the simple beliefs of Mr. Liu and one fifth of the human race. These beliefs are very strong. The Chinese are experiencing all the discomforts of a revolution except one. Boredom is not a part of their programme. There is probably no other race on earth that holds this idea. To the Chinese mind war is an almost inexcusable infamy. Mr. Liu says "we must arm ourselves, for self-protection is a duty. But we Chinese are incapable of waging aggressive war." This is really instructive. When Sir Robert Hart's advice has been carried out, and when the finances of China have been placed upon a footing which will command the attention of bankers in Frankfurt, it will be useful to Great Britain, if not to Germany, to know that the Navy of China will not undertake adventures which may be profitable to readers of history as lessons in what should be carefully avoided by students of the teachings of Confucius, or of Another, the greatest of teachers. This will not mean that the Chinese race will endure tyranny and ill usage from hooligan nations, as she has in the past. The Minister, who loathes violence as much as we do, is clear as to this point. "We proclaim the doctrine of reasonableness," he says, "but if you want war you can have it. China, if forced, will show the Western Nations that the black-haired race is capable of some startling surprises for those who only know them when clad in silk and wreathed in smiles which conceal feelings which might be expressed better in terms of cannon shot. But this can only be done by the fault of those who presume to teach the oldest of civilized races elementary lessons which are known by heart by every little Chinese child who knows his 'San Tzu Ching.' The people of China are certainly the most peaceful in the world, and they are giving us the amazing example of a revolution, a complete revolution, effected without the shedding of one drop of blood. This, when one comes to think of it, is not bad—in fact it is extraordinarily good. The Japanese had to kill plenty of people before their great and benevolent Emperor succeeded in establishing reform. Even England, even the English, who are without a doubt the most fair-minded people who have ever inhabited this world, have had to fight through the bitter horrors of civil war before attaining the dignity which they now enjoy. We congratulate the Chinese who are doing their best to save their country and their race on the appointment as Minister to Great Britain of a wise and prudent statesman like Mr. Liu Yu-Lin. He will represent the real Chinese, the kindly minded and cautious men who have not studied in vain the sentences but very practical analects of the ancient sages.

"TO HELL WITH THE JESUITS!"

"This," said a famous orator, "is the cry we hear around us." That distraught country, Portugal, having fallen into the hands of a set of brigands, is giving the world an example of crazy inconsequence. The howl against the Jesuits would be comical if it had not such tragic effects. The whole business is so simple that we cannot understand

why anybody should mistake its real meaning. The facts are these. A number of devoted men calling themselves Jesuits, or members of a Society in which the character of the Redeemer of mankind is so revered that every one of them endures to be Christlike, have given their lives to the cause of education. These men are poor. They live under arduous rules, and the practice of hourly self-denial and self-sacrifice. Their literary and scientific knowledge is world renowned. A Jesuit with a gold medal of London University is willing, however, to spend his life in teaching little boys their grammar. Their services are cheap. A Jesuit schoolmaster asks for no more than his keep—his mere board and lodging. If the board is hard and the lodging poor he consoles himself with the thought that his own Master had nowhere to lay his head. The pupils of this Jesuit pass the highest examinations. We find that the Civil Service and the Army and Navy are full of them. In England, in Austria, in Belgium and Holland there are colleges where boys actually take a pleasure in their studies, instead of hating them as most boys do, and these colleges are conducted by Jesuits. In Macao there has been for some years a Jesuit College, and a very good one. The pick of the clever youngsters of the once loyal and now alas! degraded little Colony, passed through the classrooms of those learned and kindly professors. Why are the Jesuits to be turned out of Macao? The answer is, solely because of their name and what it implies. This anti religious bigotry excites the disgust of a philosopher and ought to rouse that of every fair-minded and reasonable man.

"NOBODY'S RAG."

(15th November.)

Our junior morning contemporary has condemned several uncertain German papers for their attitude about Macao. The journal in question has taken a reasonable view of the unreasonable suggestions expressed by the "irresponsible German Press" (to use a name employed by almost every organ of public opinion in the Far East). Respectable and decent people regard robbery and violence from exactly the same point of view, say Sir Frederick Lugard, Robbers, especially those who commit robbery with violence, ought to be shot. Today is the birthday of a gentleman who ought to command our regard and even our admiration. His conduct under hard conditions has not been bad whatever. In fact it has been very good. His Majesty the King of Portugal, King Manuel, has shown an example to the world of stern self-denial and filial piety, as well as patriotism. Today he comes of age, and his heart is doubtless filled with thoughts of "O Lusitanos" and their duty in the present crisis. To day's telegram from the loyal and really very fine men who belong to the "Bibliotheca Portugueses" addressed to His Majesty to his temporary residence in the manor of the Orleans family in England, expresses a feeling which every honest man should share. Long live King Manuel! We who are not ashamed to declare our sentiments of devotion to Law and Order under Monarchical institutions, are not afraid to proclaim our ardent wish for the welfare of Portugal under her king of twenty-one years old. He is a truly "good sort," as many Englishmen can testify. He can do a day's "job of work" along with anybody, and if anything, takes life rather too seriously. The Portuguese of the Bibliotheca Portugueses in Hongkong have done well in telegraphing their loyal congratulations to such a Sovereign. "All these things being so," why does our morning contemporary use the following words: "It suffices that the Portuguese flag still flies over Macao, and is likely so to continue." Here we have, for the first time in our memory, to quarrel with a contemporary who ought to know better. The Portuguese flag? Where is it? There is a miserable bit of red and green cloth wagging on a flagstaff that once—no very long ago—was distinguished by a flag which had the honour to be saluted by such soldiers as Wellington, Crauford, Dundonald and Beresford. The others, have the mean spirited men who are not brave enough to admit that they are oath-breakers, hauled down the flag which more loyal and more faithful men still regard as their own. What would happen if a gang of pirates took possession of the Government of Great Britain, commandeered the resources of the Bank and ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to retire into private life? We British know that such an event is so lacking in actuality that even comic opera might hardly admit it as a laughter-producing scene. But the tyrants who are now dishonouring Fair Lusitania have committed even worse crimes. Our Chinese friends are looking on at all this with eyes which are models of velled contempt. Elsewhere their thoughts have been uttered. The Peking newspapers have not hesitated to show their scorn for creatures who have lowered the flag that we all of us honoured and respected as that of Vasco da Gama and Albuquerque. The Portuguese were led by a Dragazeta to victory against a Spanish tyrant. In those days the Spaniards were "conquistadores," they had the finest army in the world. But little Portugal won her victory. Her men were so loyal, so very true. Now we are faced with the necessity of seeing the Portuguese flag vanish for ever in these waters and from the lands where the "Santo Nome de Deus em China" was brought by men who were of a different mould from the usurpers of power who are now muddling affairs in Portugal.

ROADS.

The study of history leads one into strange by-ways. It is only after many deviations that one finds oneself on the home road. It is after all very simple to discover, but most people are such muddle-heads that they usually do not. The only successful nations have been road-makers. The Romans, whose ideas of discipline and self-denial still continue to inspire the minds and control the destinies of mankind, were the pioneers of civilized road-making in the Continent of Europe as well as in the barbarous isles of Albion and Hibernia. Straight and smooth, unswerving and uncompromising, are the Roman roads. The Asiatics have been less successful in this matter. The Chinese have not done badly, however. The awful misgovernment of the past hundred years has, of course, shown itself in the condition of the roads. Who remembers the dear old days, before the railway, when to get from Tientsin to Ho Heiwu in one day in a Peking cart or even on pony-back was an undertaking which might be either a picnic or a tragedy? "Time turns the old days to derision," and the work of that useful engineer and great organizer, Mr. Kinder, lies, rival, side by side with the stone road of the Emperor K'ang Hsi. The carts still go, not mocking, but regardless of the railway. Yesterday, the European Y.M.C.A. Debating Society occupied its mind about "Communications in China." The question of "Trade Routes" was dealt with by a Commission of four gentlemen—viz., Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hutchings. The findings of the Commission were naturally assented to by every reasonable person who was present. These debates are very interesting, and will, we think, be more useful as they become more known to the public. We append a list of ten discoveries made in the course of their investigations into things Chinese by the four gentlemen above named. In our opinion, these gentlemen discovered too much for a debate among friendly (but in reality not of much use to China) amateurs, and enough, quite enough for the grave consideration of Chinese in power who really matter. The findings of the Commission were as follows:—
(1). The present system of railways does not adequately meet the needs of the country.
(2). The Chinese propensity to regard railways as a means of foreign aggression (not without reason in view of the fate of the South Manchuria Railway, the Hsinmintun-Fukumen and recent squabbles over railway loans) is a cause of delay.
(3). The Commission recognises the absolute necessity for extension of communications.
(4). It is necessary to look into the matter of river conservation.
(5). As communications increase, and increasing, promote trade and industry, the cost of living will go up.
(6). As roads and railways open up China her sea-borne traffic will greatly increase, thus stimulating her merchant marine.
(7). It is urgent to connect existing lines with lines outside China's borders.
(8). At suitable places (bridges across ravines, etc.) tollgates be placed to assist in upkeep and improvement of roads.
(9). This Commission is of the opinion that until a radical change takes place in China extra-territoriality becomes increasingly necessary with the extension of trade routes.
(10). This commission is of opinion that the extension and perfecting of trade routes in China and the consequent necessary influx of foreigners will probably very seriously affect the problem of Asiatic emigration, and that plans be investigated in regard to this to preserve harmony between the nations concerned.
These findings may not appear very original or startling to critics who were not present at the debates, bits of which they are content to read very carelessly in the columns of a newspaper. But the Chinese take them seriously, especially the coming generation. In the hands of the young men of China lies the future of their race.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

(16th November.)
The Chinese people, at once the most conservative and radically precipitate of all nations, is making an experiment which the world ought to look upon with more than interest. It is impossible to contemplate without anxiety the spectacle of the National Assembly in Peking resolutely facing the possible consequences of a defiant refusal to dissolve. It is wonderful to note that almost all the grave and cautious business-men among the Chinese are enthusiastic Parliamentarians. We are not so enthusiastic, for we dislike new Parliaments. Nevertheless, it is difficult to avoid a tribute of admiration to the brave and able men who are conducting the destinies of a new Middle World. The iron resolution with which they have fought through what seemed to be unconquerable prejudice and invincible ignorance will remain as one of the surprises of history. The English of a Parliament which proved too long, (so long that tyranny had to end) the Frenchmen whose successors refused no longer optimistically to "the 14th of 89" were men who had been steeped in political learning from their boyhood. The modern Chinese cares little for any political science except the teachings of a life far more practical than any even imagined by the lazier and less intense peoples of the West. For the Chinese attitude is paradoxical. They are visionaries and yet surprisingly everyday in their methods. Their literary men are capable of heroic self-sacrifice as well as the most childish expedients in avoiding punishment for silly wrong-headedness. The brave censor Wu Ting-fang, who suffered disgrace and disaster only a dozen years ago, advocated the very measures that are now being applauded by the majority of

civilized mankind. For this he was butchered; for this, the very same ideas, other men are reaping praise. The business men of China are doing well for their country. For once it is understood that there is going to be a national budget, corrected and criticized by the authorized representatives of a people not unskilled in the most tangled intricacies of finance, once it is realized that the Chinese Nation guarantee their Government loans in a very practical manner, we shall see that no difficulty will be experienced in tiding over crises compared with which a run on the Birkbeck bank is a gentle trifle. We have published a translation of the news that the Governor of Shantung, Provoce, is insisting on the necessity of raising a loan of one million dollars. Shantung Province could pay in ten years a loan of ten million dollars, interest and capital, let alone one. But no Chinese statesman hitherto has dared to advise loans on this scale, not even when the "Four Yin hoogs" of Shansi went bankrupt. The Chinese have always been particularly resentful of new taxation, and the greatest cause of quarrel between the Black-haired People and the Nations of the West, has been this taxing of innocent folk to pay indemnities for offences committed a thousand miles away. Now-a-days China's credit will be found better than it was when even Russia the borrower pretended to have money to lend, and when China had to pawn her railways, having already pledged her customs. "Things are looking up," but we are forced to utter a word or two of warning. The honest party, the serious party, is really beginning to get the upper hand. But it will need the support of all good men to keep it. Ruffianism such as that advocated the other day by a man in Singapore, will only ruin a good cause. The establishment of an authority such as a Parliament which can keep control of the budget would be the establishment of China's credit and her re-establishment in the eyes of civilized nations as a country able and willing to pay her way. But if a Chinese Parliament degenerates into a talking shop like the present English House of Commons, or the Russian Duma, the debate will swiftly follow. The house of cards will collapse.

BRITISH PROCEDURE.

Without mentioning names, and without hurting anybody's feelings, we desire softly and gently to express our surprise at the success of our Government in hunting down hard cases without securing a single conviction. People are either innocent or guilty. We must, against our will, but it is our duty, protest against the policy exemplified by the schoolmaster who flogged the wrong boy. When he discovered his mistake he attempted to excuse it by saying that that boy deserved flogging anyway. If he hadn't broken rules to-day he assuredly had done so yesterday or the day before, and was practically certain to do so to-morrow. So the flogging was not a waste of good pedantic muscularity, after all. Now this humor, but, we think, rather uselessly cruel point of view is not English. If we want to punish a rascal, we must first make sure that he is a rascal. Then we must make sure that he has committed some definite crime. Then we must make sure—quite sure—that our evidence against him is irrefragable. So sure must we be that not even a Hongkong jury may find a loophole for mercy. This is the only reasonable course. Our juries here always temper justice with mercy, but sometimes what appears to be mercy may prove in the end horribly cruel. We must insist on English methods. Definite accusation, definite evidence, definite proof—and the issue, whether for severity or leniency, left to the discretion of a magistrate or a judge belonging to the most fair-minded of all races in the world. Why should we in Hongkong be, as we are, inferior to other British communities in this matter?

THE TERRIBLE STEPS.

(17th November.)
Little by little, over hard roads—harder than soft-coated men imagine—much harder than "those who live in the apartments of Kings" can even dream—is the work of civilization being done by men who are not afraid of "a job of work." If people who eat regularly three meals every day, and are fortunate enough to sleep during at least seven hours of the twenty-four were only to realize what is now being endured by those who are conducting the Chinese reform, or as we prefer to call it, the Revolution, they would perhaps assist their fellow-men in a work which will command the admiration of history. Few of us have formed a correct idea of this business. There is here a conflict of will. A certain number of men are determined to maintain a system of tyranny for their own benefit. Their family interests are involved, and after all, their Manchu ancestors had to fight to get advantages which are now being lost or argued about. On the other side are the interests of some number—a little less perhaps—it is not yet ascertained—than four hundred millions of human beings. These interests are now being fought for by a handful of Chinese; hard men at heart, but (let us say it in a whisper) idiotically gentle and suave in manner. Their hardness is not shown to their fellows. They are on the whole kind to other men. They themselves would like to indulge in the usual excuses for being alive that China can afford. But they have set before themselves a stern rule of self-denial. The temporary comfort of opium, of the reactionary stimulant of alcohol, is rigidly excluded by the men who aspire to be the guides of a new China. They lead what some journalists have called "the strenuous life."

NOTES BY THE WAY.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The erratic manner with which some of our worthy citizens periodically discover grave sources of peril to the public health is in a way quite tragic. It will be remembered that not many months ago, Colonel Bedford, the local P. M. O., dropped a bomb-shell into the dovecotes of the Government by treating the members of the Sanitary Board to a lengthy discourse on the subject of the possible dangers attaching to the Pokfulam water supply. Naturally, a hellabalee was raised at the time and, following traditional custom, a Commission was appointed to go into the matter. After the findings of the Commission were made known to the public, the matter, if my memory serves me right, was permitted to remain in abeyance but it again rose to the surface the other day by a letter which was addressed to the Sanitary Board by Dr. Fitzwilliam, a member of the Board and withal a highly respected citizen. Now, the gentleman in question would have us believe that a serious menace to the public health is presented by the Pokfulam reservoir in view of possible contamination, and that it would be preferable to at once close the reservoir in question than when the trouble has gone too far for rectification, all of which might lead us to suppose that we are on the point of being poisoned to death. With the eminent physician's argument *pro et contra* no sensible man will disagree but does not strike the doctor that the possibility of danger is exactly the same as in other things which we as a rule do not in the least bother about. To give an instance: It has been proved by well-known men of science, or, rather, it has been attempted to be proved, that each time we speak through an ordinary, every-day, common telephone, we have a thousand and one microbes rammed down our throats, and each time we take up a receiver, an equal number of the playful imps go merrily down our throats, little else. There are thousands of other little prescriptions which it is impossible in the nature of things to observe, for the very simple reason that life would not then be worth living. Critics, especially in Hongkong, are wrongly supposed to be agitating the Government but I am entirely at one with the powers that be with regard to their decision not to close the reservoir. The Water Authority have ample proof of necessary precautions and that ought to have satisfied the least sanguine member of the Board. Personally, I don't see how we can afford to close the reservoir in question until we have the good fortune of hitting upon a plan for a system of water supply which will eliminate all fear of dry seasons with which we are periodically faced.

THE END OF THE QUEUE.

At last it would seem that our Chinese fellow-citizens have decided to part with their queue, which has served to distinguish them from other races for centuries past. Countless edicts are passing between high-placed officials of the land and from a reliable source, I learn that the leading native citizens are only awaiting the news of the final order from the seat of the mighty to the officials to discard their queues. From another source which I might term semi-authoritative, I gather that a fitting demonstration is to be held on December 4th at the City Hall, where no less than a thousand Chinese will congregate for the purpose of cutting their queues. I give this information for what it is worth and cannot speak to their reliability or otherwise. What is apparent in my mind is that those on the spot will be given quite a unique privilege, as it must be admitted on all hands that such a drastic change after centuries of matter-of-course usage is something very much out of the ordinary. The queue has come to be regarded as the distinguishing feature of a Chinaman and it is certainly difficult to realise how it can ever be dispensed with. A local cynic was heard to remark what a rich harvest would be reaped by the lower classes of Chinese by the sale of their whilom appendages to the traders in human hair and that the discarded locks would at some future date adorn the head of Society matrons. That by the way but no intelligent observer of current events in China can fail to realise that the proposed change is but the stepping-stone to that goal of a more and reinvigorated China which is the cherished hope and highest aspiration of every true Celestial.

A WAIL FROM THE SOUTH.

I was reading a certain pink-hued paper hailing from the Straits the other day, when my eyes fell on a paragraph which ran in a decidedlylachrymose vein, but despite this fact, there is a touch of humour in it which is delightfully refreshing. The effusion runs as follows: "We cannot but help noticing the growing tendency on the part of certain of our contemporaries to make use of exclusive information obtained by us at great expense—and considerable trouble—without crediting us as being the source of their information. It has been particularly prominent of late, one paper in particular publishing news from our columns, word for word, without even giving us credit for it. These newsy gosses have been copied from this contemporary by others, with the natural result that they have given credit to that paper for their information whereas we have been 'left out in the cold' in spite of being the original publishers of the news referred to. We do not mind copies being taken of any of our items of news, but would ask nicely, very nicely, that the credit be given to us." What do you think of it, gentle reader? Doubtless the writer is aware that the art of "cibbling" is not merely confined to the dear little spot where his journal is published. All I can do is to take a leaf out of the Circus Clowns' book and blandly ask: "Why don't they give them credit for it?" A simple method to adopt would be the one favoured by the American Editor of the late Mark Twain's creation, by which he would demand the credit, and what is more, get it, at the point of the revolver.

THE NEAREST INVENTION.

Language has been reduced to a shorthand method, which we should understand, as persons supposed to be in a hurry. Perhaps the price of inefficient durney should be given to the man who works the lift on the underground railway which a writer frequents. It always keeps you waiting until the train has gone. But when the lift has reached the lowest point the liftman achieves in one glorious available an official sentence. He says "Gits!" A conscientious foreigner might be excused for despairing of knowing the language that said that when it meant "stand clear of the gates." Well, well, wonders will never cease.

CASUAL CRITIC.

A SHARP earthquake shock was experienced in Tokyo at 3.21 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. The observations made at the Central Meteorological station show the curious fact that this earthquake occurred just one minute earlier than that which was recorded on the 25th ultimo. Both shocks were identical in character, while the centre of the disturbance was the same in each case—i.e., the south-west of Shimokita province, the cause being attributed to subsidence of the ground. The duration of the tremor was 4m 15s horizontally and 3m vertically.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE PROPOSED PARLIAMENT.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces have recently memorialised the Grand Council by cable praying for the promulgation of Constitutional laws and the establishment of a Parliament. The Legislative Assembly has also presented a memorial stating that the Provincial Councils and the representatives of the people have prayed for the early opening of Parliament. The memorials have been referred to the members of the Grand Council. The opinions of the members have now been received. On the 3rd inst., the members of the Council of State Affairs were carefully discussed crucial questions in detail upon all of which they agreed unanimously. The programme of constitutional reform has been resolutely decided upon and the time for carrying out the same has been fixed by the predecessors of the present Regent. They are the officially expressed opinions of the Regent and Ministers.

A SUPPRESSIVE EDICT.

As an Edict has been issued fixing the fifth year of Hui in T'ung for the opening of Parliament the Board of the Interior and the Viceroy and Governors of the various Provinces are to return to their respective vocations at once and ordered to instruct the representatives of the people to wait quietly while the Government seeks to carry out the necessary arrangements.

IMPATIENCE WITH DELAY.

At a meeting of the National Assembly held on the 9th inst., twenty of the members again advocated, in vigorous terms, the immediate opening of Parliament. They pointed out that the recent Edict has recognized that the position is critical and they declared that the crisis could not be put off for three years. "What can be done to save Manchuria from the hands of the Japanese?" one speaker asked. "The members who addressed the Assembly also decided the members of the Provincial Assemblies, now in Peking, to return to their homes. A solitary member who spoke in support of the Edict was shouted down amid a tumultuous outcry. The President of the Assembly agreed to assist in the immediate establishment of Parliament and suggested an appeal to the Government Council upon which he was accorded an ovation. The Assembly was adjourned without coming to a decision. The determination shown by the members has renewed the fears of a deadlock.

NEW MINISTERS.

H. I. H. Prince Ya Lang has been appointed Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Imperial Edict with regard to these appointments will be issued on the 1st day of the 1st moon of next Chinese New Year. H. E. Na Tung will be appointed Minister of Finance.

EXTENSIVE REFORMS.

The position of the Chief Comptroller of the Board of Foreign Affairs is to be abolished. Duke Tsai Ts'ing, his Excellency Lin-chin-chun, Yu-shih-mei and others, altogether eight in number, who are now in charge of the work of compiling Constitutional Laws, will be ordered to organize a Council of State. Prince Chang will be appointed President of the Council. The Board of Rites and the Board of Civil Appointments will be abolished. Their Excellencies Yuang Ching and Li-Tien-ling, President of the Board of Rites and President of the Board of Civil Appointments, respectively, will be appointed members of the Council of State.

THE "STATES GENERAL" AGAIN.

At the conference of the members of the Council of State Affairs in the presence of the Prince Regent, held on the 4th inst., opinion was divided as to the time for the establishment of a Parliament, and so no definite decision was arrived at on the subject. However, the question will be decided by the Grand Councilors. After the meeting of the members of the Council of State Affairs in the presence of the Prince Regent will be held to confirm the decision of the Council. It is believed that Princes Tsai Ts'ing, Lu Lang, Su and Y. Y. Lang and the President Yin Chao are all in favour of the early establishment of a Cabinet and Parliament.

THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

Prince Pu Lun and Duke Tsai Ts'ing have been entrusted with the task of drawing up the Constitutional Laws and Regulations for the Parliament.

KOLANGSU (AMOV) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 25th October, 1910.

Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), O. Lee, L. I. Thomas the Health Officer, the Secretary and the Asst. Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. A letter was read from Mr. J. Menacini resigning his seat on the Council owing to his departure from Amoy, and the Secretary was directed in acknowledging receipt to convey to Mr. Menacini their appreciation of the good work he had put in as a Councilor and their regret for his services.

3. The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Thomas, that Mr. H. H. Lee be invited to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Menacini.

Carried unanimously.

4. Leave was granted to the English Presbyterian Mission to cut down certain trees on their property which are in the way of their new buildings; and an application from the London Mission for an extension of time for cutting stone was refused.

5. On the motion of Mr. Lee, it was unanimously decided to request the Senior Council to call, at an early date, a Special Meeting of Ratepayers, to discuss the question of obtaining a better water supply.

6. The Capt. Supl. reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Assault.....2. Allowing cattle and pigs to stray.....2. Throwing rubbish &c. into public drains.....2. Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly House).....1. Committing a nuisance.....2. Using abusive language.....2. Non-payment of Municipal Assessment.....2.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Thief.....5. Breach of sump regulation.....2. Robbery.....2. Being in possession of stolen property.....2. Attempting to remove water from the Settlement.....2. Being abroad after 12 L.N. without a light.....2. Committing a nuisance.....2. Breach of Opium Regulation.....2. Begging.....2.

(Signed) W. KRUSE, Chairman.

By order, C. Berkeley Mitchell, Secretary.

WHAT IS A DIVAN?

This forenoon, Mr. E. R. Hallifax heard parties in the prosecution instituted by the Police to inspect the opium divans. The case in point was that which has become notorious as the "Possession Sinecure case" in which some twenty Chinese are charged with using the premises at No. 21, Possession Street as an opium divan in contravention of the Ordinance. Mr. E. L. Denys of the Crown Solicitor's office prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendants. Detective Sergeant J. J. Watt was in charge of the Police interests.

To-day the proceedings amounted merely to a summing-up by counsel of the evidence for and against. Mr. Denys contended that this house was an opium divan within the meaning of the Ordinance that prohibited the keeping of opium divans in the Colony. The evidence had shown that this house was formerly a divan and had been closed when the general closure order was made by the Government. Afterwards, it was re-opened under the guise of a tea-house. But instead of paying a few cents for a cup of tea the frequenter of the place paid as much as 30 or 35 cents for a cup of tea and were supplied with a pipe and a quantity of opium. This, Mr. Denys argued, was equivalent to a fee, and constituted the premises into an illegal divan. Mr. Denys went on to quote a long list of authorities on the subject and urged his Worship to register a conviction in the case.

Mr. Shenton, for the defence, pleaded that the premises did not constitute a divan. It was a house into which anyone could come and drink tea. If the price charged for the tea was rather more excessive than the prices charged in other tea-shops, then so was it to be found in the fact that the fittings of the tea-house were far away more elaborate and costly than were to be found in the ordinary Chinese tea-shops. Just as in London one had to pay more for a cup of tea in a finely furnished establishment, so in Hongkong one could not expect to get a cup of tea in this well-ordered house at the same rates as applied to tea-houses of a lower grade. If the customers cared to smoke opium on the premises there was nothing to prevent them any more than there was anything to prevent a member of the Hongkong Club from gambling on the Club premises.

Mr. Denys having replied.

His Worship said he would give his decision on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

THE HONGKONG BANK SWINDLER.

NOTES VALUE 26,000 GUILLERS FOUND IN SEALED BOTTLE.

Particulars of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank cheque forgery case at Sourabaya, given by the *Batavia Nieuwsblad* and the *Nieuwe Amsterdam Dag* show that the leading actors in the criminal drama were all Chinese, at Sourabaya, and included a well-known local dealer and his brother-in-law, the second cashier of the bank and a young swell who is alleged to have been hired to carry out the fraud. The crime was perpetrated on September 14, and a few weeks later, the young dealer was arrested, following to his photograph resembling the features of the utterer, and his being flash with money. On the morning after the arrest, which took place at Pasuruan, he sent two telegrams, through a friend, to the gambler who resided at Sourabaya, to the effect that he was caught, and to say that he knew nothing. The police got hold of the telegrams, telegraphed to Sourabaya, and had the gambler arrested. Detectives on the spot found a sealed bottle containing several of the bank officials and the utterer of the cheque. He denied guilt and was kept in solitary confinement until he confessed to having received the amount of the forged cheque—25,000 guilders and to having given the money to the gambler.

SPOILED FOUR CHEQUES.

The gambler was then taken in hand and after two days' pressure, confessed. The disclosures showed that the dealer was in financial difficulties, and with his brother-in-law persuaded the dandy to swindle the bank by presenting a false cheque. The second cashier of the bank, so it is alleged, promised to help, stole a cheque book from the safe on the morning of September 14, and gave it to the gambler who took the book to his house. There he set to work forging, but he spoiled four cheques before turning out a good counterfeit. He then went out carrying a city bag, after directing the gambler to wait for him at an appointed spot with another bag containing a suit of clothes. The man reached the bank, uttered the cheque, received the money, which he put in his bag, and handed it to the gambler. He then changed his clothes and left for Pasuruan. The gambler shared the spoil with the dealer and hid part of the money on the coffee premises. The police went to the indicated spot and found 26,000 guilders in notes stuffed into a sealed bottle, sewn up in imitation leather.

PURCHASE OF JEWELLERY.

The dealer's arrest followed. He admitted receiving 2,000 guilders from the gambler, of which he used 15,000 guilders for paying debts and buying jewellery. His house was then searched by the police who found large sums in notes and cash besides precious stones, and a quantity of new goods. The account thus stands: 16,000 guilders found, 20,000 guilders used by the dealer, 1,000 guilders recovered in various ways, and 3,000 guilders in gold—total 50,000 guilders. The forger had received 2,000 guilders for his trouble and it is said that the bank cashier also had his share. Three thousand guilders thus remain to be recovered. All the accused parties have confessed, and there are good hopes of recovering 2,000 guilders more.

THE EXPANSION OF JAPAN.

STRANGE RUMOUR FROM RUSSIA.

A remarkable article appears in the *Nova Vremya* on the subject of Japan and her future development, in the course of which the writer plainly hints at a Japanese extension of power over Siam and Java. Now that she has settled her differences with Russia, he says, and fortified her position by the annexation of Korea—which it cannot be doubted is destined to become a great center of strength of the Empire—Japan is free to direct her attentions in a southerly direction. The most important points to Japan—places where it is to her interest to get a footing without delay, and to establish colonies (Siam, Java and Sumatra) and Japan is very quietly but none the less surely sending out leaders in those directions. If Siam there are already a large number of Japanese, who are ostensibly merchants, but who the writer declares are nevertheless keen political agents, doing everything that is possible to advance Japanese influence. This *Nova Vremya* remarks that these developments are of little interest to Russia but wonders what Japan's all is thinking of it all.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR CHINA.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

As the question of adopting a gold standard for China is frequently being discussed the following letter which appeared in the *Evening Review*, London (July) is of interest.

"Dear Sir Kitson:

In reply to your letter of the 27th, it would be true to say that a free gold market in London is of assistance in securing to us such advantages as may accrue from London being the clearing-house of the world. So long as London is the market of the world, where gold may be most freely bought and sold, and so long as a monopoly is conferred upon gold, in respect to its debasing power, to long will the exchange bankers and bullion dealers retain the enormous profits which they have secured by the monopoly of the gold market. The advantages, only to a certain extent, of a free market in gold are obvious enough, but the disadvantages to the country as a whole are counterbalanced by such serious disadvantages that it seems probable that the latter outweigh the former. The advantages are:—

(1)—The expenditure in England of the profits made by a small class of financiers.

(2)—The deposit in England of balances due to foreigners, payable on demand, or at very short notice.

(3)—The ready negotiability in a foreign country of a change payable in London. This may possibly enable a Briton to buy foreign goods at a lower price than a buyer in another country.

The disadvantages are:—

(1)—The constant disturbance to business caused by rapid fluctuations in the rate of discount.

(2)—The opportunity given to foreign speculators to make profit at the expense of traders in England by manipulating the open gold market.

(3)—The draining of the savings of the English people confined to country bankers in the direction of London and thence the financing of foreign speculators.

(4)—The financial danger to the country of holding upon loan, large floating balances payable on demand, or at short notice to foreigners.

The advantages and disadvantages of a free gold market may be shortly summed up thus: "It gives people facilities for getting into debt, and it places debtors peculiarly at the mercy of creditors."

Faithfully Yours,

Arthur Lee."

A PEEKING VIEW.

The *Peking Daily News*, commenting on the above correspondence, states:—

The last sentence ought to be engraved on the brain of every Chinese banker, as China is a debtor nation, and by adopting a gold standard she would be still more at the mercy of her creditors who *hide the gold*. The only people who would benefit would be the financial sharks who can manipulate the small gold stipulations to get money price they wish. Moreover, further demands on the small supply of the world's gold by China would only result in increasing the market value of gold, to China's disadvantage. To put it in local phraseology the value of the tael and dollar compared with gold would go down—you would require more silver to purchase gold.

China has to pay large amounts of interest on foreign loans in gold, but the simplest and cheapest way of doing this is for the Chinese Government to establish a branch of the Government Bank in London, and then by purchasing for silver foreign merchants' bills for export cargoes at a lower rate, and obtaining the equivalent value in gold in London build up a sufficient reserve of gold to pay the interest on all loans. In other words, the world would simply pay for her loans by goods exported from China without any financial sharks feeding upon her necessity.

THE GAMBLING QUESTION AT KUANGTUNG.

The Provincial Assembly of Kuangtung recently telegraphed the Tzicheng Yuan (Senate) as under:

"H. K. the Viceroy has written that he has telegraphed Peking regarding the gambling question and requested us to assemble. We have duly acted on the instructions and hold our meetings as usual. As regards the gambling question we find that Canton is the only place the world over where gambling is legalized by the levying of taxes by the government. This, we think, is a disgrace to the civilized world and cannot help expressing our deep regret that the Government should have to resort to gambling for revenue. The people look forward most anxiously to see that this is brought to an end as early as possible. Hitherto it was held that it would be difficult to raise money to make up the deficit of revenue by the sudden prohibition of gambling, but now that ways and means have been discovered by which the sum could be made up, there should be no further delay. If the Government remains inactive the people may take it to mean that the Government has no desire to promote the welfare of the people of Kuangtung. Such being the case, the consequence will be deplorable. After all, one may ask, what is the money derived from gambling used for? Is it to become portion of the revenue for the government or is it merely for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the place? If the latter is placed before the Tzicheng Yuan, we trust you will see that the question will be dealt with in such a manner as to keep up the dignity of the country, that at the same time the welfare of the people is protected, and that you will memorialize the Throne to prohibit once for all every description of gambling in the province of Kuangtung."

THE VALUE OF JURIES.

On more than one occasion—and probably without due thought having been bestowed upon the position—the opinion has been expressed that it would be as well to abolish the jury system. It is but right to remark, says the *Evening News* that this has been said on rare occasions, and the fading—or the expressed inability to arrive at a finding—has been in connection with some matter which has more than ordinarily stirred the public pulse. Long experience shows that juriesmen discharge their highly important duties with great painstaking, and with a due appreciation of their responsibilities. Also, it is not infrequently happens that the business knowledge and general shrewdness which jurors bring to bear on matters forming the bases of law actions help in the clearing up of tangled positions, or throw a light on spots which had previously remained unnoticed. A case is point occurred a few weeks ago during the hearing of an important commercial case. One of the jurors engaged on the case asked a witness a question which at first neither the Judge nor counsel appreciated. Very soon, however, it was made apparent that the question was not only pertinent, but had an important bearing on the matter in dispute. This just shows, remarked Mr. Justice Fring, "the value of having juries." And he added, "I hope the day is long distant when they will be abolished."

SPORTS.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

Only two football matches in the first division of the League Competition were played on Saturday afternoon. One of the games was fast and exciting but the other was practically a one-sided affair. The Navalmen played with a weak combination against the Buffs and suffered a bad defeat. The match between the Artillerymen and Engineers was well contested and resulted in a draw. The Civilian's fixture was cancelled owing to the majority of their men being in camp.

The Cricket matches were extremely interesting and several good scores were registered. Two C.C.C. were responsible for 180 runs, of which 61 was by E. L. Braga and 58 by R. A. Carvalho. These two are promising young players and should do well if they were taken in hand properly. Captain Clapham scored 73 for the R.G.A. against the Police and R. E. Bird put in 62 for the Civil Service against the Hongkong Cricket Club.

The results of Saturday's events are appended:—

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. VS. R.E.

The above teams met on the Military ground. At first it was popularly believed that the Gunners would win, judging by their good play during the first half of play, but the Sappers showed up and came up level with their opponents after a hard-fought game. The Artillerymen scored two goals to the Engineers' one in the first half but in the course of the second half the Engineers equalised.

BUFFS VS. NAVAL YARD.

The teams met on the Naval Ground to try conclusions. The Buffs easily vanquished the Navalmen by 5 goals to one. The first half score was 3-1 but before the end of the second half the Military men added another two goals.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Buffs.....	6	5	2	0	11
R.G.A.....	4	2	2	0	5
R.E.....	4	1	2	1	4
Naval Yard.....	4	1	0	3	2
Hongkong.....	3	0	1	2	1
Kowloon.....	3	0	1	2	1

LEAGUE CRICKET.

R.G.A. VS. POLICE.

This match was played on the Police ground at Hogg's Valley on Saturday afternoon and resulted in an easy victory for the Artillerymen by 4 wickets and 74 runs. The scores and bowling analyses are as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
G. A. Woodcock, b. Wentworth.....	4				
J. Ogg, c. Gattell, b. Goodall.....	2				
D. McAndrew, b. Wentworth.....	2				
C. P. J. Woodhouse, c. Clapham, b. Wentworth.....	9				
Dr. Kelly, retired hurt.....	8				
A. O. Langley, b. Goodall.....	11				
W. Kent, c. Ritchcock, b. Goodall.....	14				
W. Pitt, c. Garnett, b. Goodall.....	12				
J. H. Kerr, not out.....	7				
K. McLennan, b. Wentworth.....	5				
S. Bell, b. Bagnall.....	4				
Extras.....	11				
Total.....	99				

Bowling Analysis:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goodall.....	8	1	31	4
Wentworth.....	17	4	36	4
Bagnall.....	9	1	7	4
Gattell.....	5	1	14	0

ARTILLERY.

Lt. Bagnall, b. Kerr.....	4
Captain Clapham, c. Ogg, b. Kerr.....	73
Capt. Gattell, b. Woodcock.....	11
Major Kirkpatrick, c. McLennan, b. Kerr.....	2
Lt. Falkenstein, b. Kerr.....	14
Lt. Paris, not out.....	17
Lt. Ritchcock, c. Kerr, b. Bell.....	47
Extras.....	5
Total.....	173

Gr. Swanton, Bdr. Wentworth, Gr. Goodall and Gr. Foley did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kerr.....	15	0	74	3
Woodcock.....	3	0	24	4
McLennan.....	5	1	22	1
Kent.....	2	0	29	0
Bell.....	2	0	18	1

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB "A" VS. CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Cricket Ground and resulted in a win for the Service men by 19 runs. The following are the scores and analyses:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
H. R. Phillips, c. McKeezie, b. Claxton.....	25				
D. Vennoy, not out.....	2				
R. E. O. Bird, c. Aubrey, b. Payne.....	62				
J. McEwen, c. Sub, b. Fowler.....	2				
T. J. Tac, man, c. Claxton, b. Fowler.....	2				
T. J. Ling, b. Fowler.....	0				
A. M. Thorahill, b. Fowler.....	2				
A. G. Pitt, b. Payne.....	11				
J. McKay, b. Payne.....	2				
E. W. Dawson, b. Payne.....	0				
F. Bacon, st. Dashwood, b. Sharp.....	4				
Extras.....	6				
Total.....	119				

Bowling Analysis:

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

IMPERIAL POSTAL SERVICE.
[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph].

H.E. Tang Shao Yi, the President of the Board of Posts and Communications, has held a consultation with the Revenue Department on the subject of the taking over of the Imperial Post Office from the Customs. The Revenue Department has acquiesced in the matter and the service will accordingly be transferred to the Board at the end of the current year.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has petitioned the Throne for a revision of the Administration of the various provinces and for Imperial sanction of the new Penal Code. The petitions have been approved by Imperial Edict.

TRANSFER OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

H.E. Shen Kung Pao, the vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications, is to be appointed Governor of Shanghai in place of H.E. Sun Pao Chi, the present Governor, who will be transferred to Peking to fill the position of vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

Prince Tsai Hsun has memorialized the Throne to the effect that China is now in a very critical situation and that if Parliament is not established before the time appointed by the Throne, the people will assume an impatient attitude. The Prince Regent read the memorial with considerable concern.

PROPOSED TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Prince Tsai Hsun has suggested the establishment of a tobacco monopoly in order to raise funds for the reorganization of the military system. The proposal has been forwarded to the Board of Finance for consideration.

PUBLIC LOANS.

The Duke of Tsal Tan has submitted to the Throne, and will be forwarded to the National Assembly for discussion.

LOAN FOR HUMAN PROVINCE.

A memorial regarding the Bill for a public loan for Human by the National Assembly for Imperial decision and an Edict has been issued in which it is stated that there has been negligence in not placing the Bill forthwith before the Provincial Assembly of Human for discussion before submitting it to the Throne; but inasmuch as it had already been sanctioned by a previous Imperial Edict through the recommendations of the Board of Finance, permission will be granted.

ORDER FOR ARRESTING GUNS.

The President of the Board of War, H.E. Yim Chang, has ordered fifty quick-firing guns from the Kung works for the Chinese troops.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Tsai Tien Tien has accepted the post of Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

STUDENTS FOR ITALY.

The Chinese Minister to Italy, H.E. Wu Chung-lem, has cabled to the Board of Education suggesting that students should be sent to that country to study the fine arts. The Board has communicated the suggestion to the National Assembly.

SCHOOLBOYS IN TROUBLE.

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Three Portuguese youths were brought up before Mr. E. K. Auliff at the Magistrate's this morning on charges of larceny on various dates. Mr. Leo Almeida appeared for the defendants and Mr. Gardiner represented Mr. Wheeler, one of the complainants in the case. The others appeared in person.

The owners of the stolen goods and the respective amounts are as follows:—A. Neilson, 3, Robinson Road (\$52.00); M. J. D. Stephens, 14, Upper Albany, (\$40.00); Mr. Brailwood, 4, Babinston Place, (\$14.00); G. Harleight, 4, Conduit Road, (\$16.50); Mr. Plummer, 33, Robinson Road, (\$17.00); A. W. Grant, 3, Seymour Terrace, (\$19.00); M. Lampinski, Melchert & Co., 103.00; E. M. Hazledine, 2, Park View 100.00; Mrs. Maul A. Wheeler, 130, Macdonald Road, \$45.00; Bernard B. Harker, 134, Seymour Terrace, \$5.00; Mrs. A. Weibell, 17, Conduit Road 10.00.

Mr. Almeida informed the Court that the defendants pleaded guilty to all charges and asked his Worship not to pass sentences as the defendants' parents would undertake to deal with them severely and would detain them in a reformatory. The first defendant had been previously convicted and fined \$75 for using a rifle on a Chinaman. The doctor was prepared to send in a letter regarding the mental condition of this boy.

Mr. Gardiner—I am not pressing the charge on the little one.

His Worship ordered the defendants to be detained in Police custody for three days and to appear again on Friday. The stolen property was ordered to be returned to the owners. A portion of the stolen articles were pawned in the Lee Hing and Kwong On pawn shops for \$140.00. The dealers have handed the stolen articles to their owners without receiving compensation.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Mr. Uchida, Director of the Formosan Civil Administration, who returned to Taipei on the 2nd instant from a tour of inspection in South Formosa, is quoted by a Taipei dispatch for the following remarks on the aborigines:—

"Over ten years have now elapsed since Japan assumed control of Formosa, but order has not yet been perfectly established in the island and much is still hoped from the ability and discretion of the administrative officials. The aborigines are a very brave and determined by nature, but they are equally sincere and simple. When they once submit themselves to the Japanese authorities, they love and respect the police, just as children do their parents. The aborigines are very materialistic in their ideas, but if the law is impartially and justly administered, they can be easily ruled. It is the duty of the administrative authorities to transform them into good and faithful subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, and all officials in Formosa, high and low, must be fully alive to the importance of their duty."

FATAL FIRE IN OSAKA.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon (21st ultimo) in a house at Ohaya-michi, Kita-ku, Osaka, occupied by one Fukuzawa, a match manufacturer. Fanned by a strong wind the fire soon spread, and before it was finally got under control the house was completely, and two others partially destroyed. A little girl five years of age, who happened to be playing in the upper room of the house where the fire originated, was burnt to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lighting of some sulphur with which the children in the house had been playing.

H. M. DOM MANUEL II.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

Despite the political changes in Portugal brought about by the catastrophe in the peninsula last month and the consequent change in the form of Government, there are still to be found, we are happy to state, loyal subjects of a King who, though exiled by force of circumstances from the land of his birth, still can lay claim to the loyalty and allegiance of his dutiful subjects—all honour to them! It is our pleasant duty to record a most graceful incident that took place to-day on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of His Majesty Dom Manuel II. The members of the Biblioteca Portuguesa and a section of the Portuguese community resident in Hongkong, through the President of the Portuguese Library—an institution distinct and wholly dissociated from the Club Lusitano—despatched a telegram to London to His Majesty tendering their dutiful congratulations on the auspicious occasion. The telegram was worded in Portuguese and is as follows:—

"MANUEL REI PORTUGAL.
"Wood Norton, London." "Socio" Biblioteca Portuguesa. Leas vassallos felicitam Vossa Magestade aniversario natalicio.
"CUNHA, President."

Translated it reads:—"Manuel King Portugal." "Wood Norton, London." "Members Biblioteca Portuguesa, your loyal vassals all congratulate your Majesty natal anniversary."
"CUNHA, President."

There can be no doubt that this touchy message will appeal to His Majesty, who will rejoice to know that he is still loved by his vassals beyond the seas, if there are traitors there as at the same time men and gentlemen who have the courage of their conviction and are not ashamed to own that their adherence to King and Country is as steadfast now as when the King held the sceptre of his unstable Throne surrounded as he was by a band of traitorous ruffians ready to bound down their Sovereign while yet serving the crown under a solemn oath of allegiance.

RETIREMENT OF SIR PELHAM WARREN.

The N. C. D. News of 9th inst. states:—It will be learnt with general regret that Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., B.B.M.S., Consul-General at this Port, has resigned, and that he may be expected to leave Shanghai early in the new year. Sir Pelham Warren's retirement from active work will bring to a close a long and honourable official career, and his departure will be deplored by the British community, whose interests he has always ably upheld, and among whom he enjoys great personal popularity.

Sir Pelham Warren entered the Chinese Consular Service over forty years ago, and in the course of his long career has resided at many of the Chinese ports. In the eighties he was for a long time in Formosa, receiving his promotion to the rank of Consul at Taiwan in 1886. It was while he was holding this appointment that he was instrumental in saving thirteen members of the shipwrecked crew of the Lowden Castle from the clutches of the Formosan aborigines. He became Consul-General in Hankow during 1899, and while nominally at this post he was in reality Acting Consul-General for Shanghai from July 1, 1899, until October 6, 1900.

Sir Pelham Warren was in Shanghai at the time of the Boxer outbreak and when the Legations were besieged and the communication between them and their Governments interrupted, he was virtually the British Minister to China. It was his negotiations which led to the famous proclamation issued from Nanking on July 19, 1900, and reading:—"We, the Viceroy of the Liaoning and Liao-ho provinces, undertake to hold ourselves responsible for the security of foreign life and property within our respective jurisdictions as well as in the province of Chekiang, so long as the Treaty Powers do not lead troops in either the Yangtze Valley or the Province of Chekiang." This undertaking was loyally observed, on both sides. It was Sir Pelham Warren also who conducted negotiations with Yuan Shih-kai, the Governor of Shaantung, with a view to settling foreign lives and property within his jurisdiction. From October 1900 to April 1901, Sir Pelham Warren was employed upon special service at Shanghai as Political Officer in charge of British interests in the Yangtze. He received a C.M.G. on January 1901, was definitely transferred to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai on July 1, of the same year, and in June 1901 was knighted. Ever since that date except for a short period of leave, Sir Pelham Warren has been Consul-General here. His firmness at the time of the 1905 riot not only resulted in its prompt suppression, but also prevented a recurrence of trouble when the Taotai, under thinly veiled threats, put forward his extravagant demands for the settlement of the trouble.

Much of Sir Pelham Warren's work has naturally been shrouded in secrecy at the time, but the subsequent results have been apparent to all and the community will not be slow to recognize the value of his services.

We understand that the post of Consul-General at Shanghai has been offered to Mr. E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., Consul-General at Hankow.

FOREIGN SQUADRONS IN THE FAR EAST.

A JAPANESE STATEMENT.

Before a committee of the Kokumin-to, Captain Otori of the Navy Department explained why the powers keep insignificant standing fleets in the East. According to the Japan Advertiser, he gave the following reasons:—

1. A powerful standing fleet in the East would be exposed to great danger in case of war with another Power which has better advantages in the East in point of geography, transportation, naval bases, etc. Should the fleet be annihilated a second dispatched from home would also meet the same fate. This was the case with the Russian Navy during the late war.

2. The maintenance of a powerful standing fleet in the East would jeopardize the main fleet at home, so that it would be difficult to keep the balance with the home fleet of another power.

3. The expansion of the standing fleet in the East would betray an aggressive policy.

4. The development of shipbuilding and improvement of arms have enabled a fleet to accomplish distant navigation, as was proved by the Baltic Fleet during the late war. A powerful fleet could therefore be immediately dispatched to the East whenever such necessity occurs.

5. The development of shipbuilding has increased the speed of warships, and the completion of the Panama Canal will greatly shorten the distance between the East and West. Thus it will be an easy task to send a large fleet to the East at a time of emergency.

CHINA AS A BUYER.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics reports the foreign purchases of China in 1909 as about 171,000,000 dollars. This is less than the imports of Argentina or Canada and only 10 per cent more than those of Australia. It is a considerable gain over the purchases of 1899, 129,500,000 dollars, and a long step ahead of 123,000,000 dollars, the import figures of 1897; yet even in 1909 China's imports were less than a dollar a head.

The report calls attention to the growing independence of oriental countries.

As against their former dependence upon the Occident, China's imports from India advanced from 20,000,000 dollars in 1878 to 25,000,000 dollars in 1909, while imports from Great Britain dropped from 47,000,000 dollars to 40,000,000 dollars. Purchases from Japan increased from 34,000,000 dollars to 38,000,000 dollars, while the purchases from the United States declined from 76,000,000 dollars to 20,500,000 dollars. Imports across the Russian boundary and from Russian ports in the Pacific increased from 5,500,000 dollars to 9,400,000 dollars, while imports from Continental Europe, excluding Russia, increased from 18,350,000 dollars to 20,000,000 dollars. Just how far the producers of the Orient will in the coming years be able to control the trade of China in competition with the producers of Europe and America remains to be seen, as does the pace of China's economic and commercial development.

Railway construction should and doubtless will mark a

CONSIDERABLE LEAP ON EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

for equipment and supplies. Excepting the Manchurian lines China now has only about 2,500 miles of railway, a very slender system for so vast a country; but several new lines are projected or under construction, and another ten years will probably see a considerable increase in the total mileage. Presumably these lines will create and stimulate, as they have elsewhere, demand for a wider range of commodities; for the thousand and one articles of personal comfort and adornment and of household conveniences that are regarded as necessities by the people of the Occident—telephones and automobiles, forks and chafin dishes, tin shoes and shirt waists, false teeth and kodaks. At present the foreign requirements of the Chinese are largely rudimentary, a few tons of tin, a comparatively scanty quantity, a relatively small quantity of cloth and a larger quantity of material for the manufacture of cloth, kerosene oil and a limited assortment of metal and metal goods. Some day they will probably want pianos, kitchen stoves, phonographs, bar fixtures, section 1-b-cases, cold storage plants and aeroplanes. Meanwhile their demand for foreign cotton and cotton goods of all kinds is only about

35 CENTS A HEAD, and their total imports of foodstuffs for a year would hardly feed the nation for a single day. The Chinese will be importers on an extensive scale only when their wants are greatly increased and their purchasing power multiplied. The present indications are that for the present at least a good share of their requirements will be supplied by their immediate neighbours who know their needs and strive to meet them.

AMBRIGO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

It is now a fact beyond discussion that America has a real and practical speaking in the way of concessions in China, says a recent correspondent. It is also an undeniable fact that China is willing to approach America rather than any other power in seeking the means to escape from her present financial dilemma. Some years ago the question of an American-Chinese alliance was first broached and this proposition has always been looked upon with favour from both sides of the Pacific, but since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement, the movement has gained an added impetus. Added to this are the recent visits of the American Secretary of War Dickinson, and the American Tourist Party to China and the visit of Prince Tsai Hsun to America, all of which have greatly strengthened the relations between the two countries and added fuel to the already glowing relations existing between both shores of the Pacific. There are many rumours afloat as to just what the concessions that America will take, but the most important are the rumours of America's loaning money to China for railroad construction, redemption of public debt, coinage reform and military and naval expansion. It is believed that Secretary Dickinson bore some important propositions from the United States Government to the Chinese Court, dealing with these questions. The American Tourist Party has also created a good deal of favourable attention in China and will no doubt serve as a great aid in all along the desired ends. American residents in China are represented as being disappointed at the outcome of these two visits, as they confidently hoped that the visits would bring about some simple way of lightening the burden of the Chinese people. Even with these hopes disappointed the Americans residing in China bided some of the recent advent of Yuan Shih-kai to the capital, for it was thought that the pro-American statesman would be restored to his former favour. As far as is known now, such hopes have proved groundless and there is every reason to believe that they will remain so for quite a while to come. —Japan Advertiser.

THE KINCHOW-ALGUN RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

The terms of the Kinchow-Algun Railway Agreement are as follows:—

(1) That the amount of the loan shall be left open but the cost of construction of the railway shall not exceed the sum of fifty million taels. The interest shall be five per cent per annum and the issue price 95.

(2) The Director-General of the railway shall be Chinese, appointed by the Chinese Government and the Chief Engineer shall be American, appointed by the American Consulate.

The security of the loan shall be the property of the railway and the Customs duties of Manchuria.

The route of the railway shall be from Kinchow to Algun through the most populous and prosperous parts of the country. The question of constructing necessary branch lines shall be the subject of supplementary agreements and that the materials required shall be purchased from China and America.

FOR some considerable time an agreement has existed between several of the leading shipping firms as regards freights from Antwerp to China. As, however, certain lines have recently been cutting rates, so particularly for iron, which has been hoiked at 15s, the shipping firms have decided to take energetic measures to stop competition. The P. and O. Company will take the initiative by accepting iron at 10s.

"THE GREATST OF THISS."

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Yesterday, the grounds of the Catholic Cathedral presented an aspect of gaiety very unusual to those ordinarily austere precincts. A bazaar was held in aid of a charitable society of which too little is known in Hongkong. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard, however, knew enough about it to patronize it by their presence and by substantial help to many people, official and unofficial, who have had occasion to learn something of the sufferings of the poor in this Colony and what the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is doing to relieve them, also assisted the bazaar and its benevolent purposes. Up to after eleven o'clock the bazaar of the 13th Rajput played, under the best conductor we have seen for some time, Bandmaster Coke is an undoubtedly fine musician and his playing was wonderfully fine. The music was greatly appreciated, and was the feature of the evening, with one exception. This was the children. The stalls with every kind of toy displayed naturally attracted the little folk, and it was delightful to watch them carrying off their purchases or gifts. The refreshment stall was admirably managed, too, and nobody had to wait a long time for anything. At these bazaars one usually gets badly served in the tea-stall but yesterday everything ran smoothly. Why was this? We think it was because the people who conducted the bazaar gave their services for charity with hearts full of love for their fellow-men. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul gives its aid to all, without discrimination of creed or colour. The members are most of them very far from rich, and they of their poverty give to the poor. What is charity? Some will remember the answer to this question which may be found in a book. We recommend inquirers to ask the Secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It need not be an expensive inquiry. Not only money, we are told, is needed in charity. Personal service is what is wanted and is freely given. The bazaar was a great success; we hope it will be instrumental in stimulating many people to make the inquiry suggested above, and to act on the advice which they will receive from the truly charitable people who belong to that truly charitable Society.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

QUESTION OF FORTIFICATION.

President Taft has announced his intention, during December to ask Congress for an appropriation to begin the fortifying of the Panama Canal. The sea coast defences now being urged by President Taft comprise the following armament:—Ten 14 in. rifles, 12 6 in. rifles, 28 12 in. mortars, besides an elaborate system of submarine defences. It is known that the main fort for the Pacific entrance will be built on Sosa Hill, and armed with four 14 in. rifles, 6 6 in. rifles, and eight 12 in. mortars. This fort will be named Fort Amador, after the first President of the Republic of Panama. Two other 14 in. rifles will be employed on Ancon Hill with smaller artillery, and the Islands of Naos and Perico, in the Bay of Panama, will also be fortified to enable an American fleet to pass through the canal and form in line of battle on the Pacific side outside the range of any gun on a ship that came within range of the guns on the islands. As, on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, approach to the mouths of the canal is only possible for large ships through a dredged channel 500 ft. wide, extending three miles out to sea, the protection of the channel by submarine mines is easy. On the Pacific side it is also intended to mine the passages between the islands in the Bay.

CHINESE FINANCE.

As a matter of course great interest is excited in Japan in connection with the figures of the first budget presented by the Chinese Government to a representative assembly. The enormous deficit of 75 million taels shown by this budget thoroughly perplexes onlookers. For the sake of clearness it may be well to restate the various "excesses of expenditures" over revenue. They are 24,800,000 taels on account of the Central Government's outlay; 18,000,000 taels on account of the provinces; and 20,000,000 taels on account of preparations for the constitution and extraordinary consoling expenses. As for the revenue, that of the Central Government is put at 277 millions, and if it be true that one third of this goes to the army and navy, and 51 millions to the service of the national debt, it follows that only 47 millions remain available for administrative outlays. With regard to the provinces the total revenue is put at 230 millions, but as this is based on a somewhat antiquated estimate, the figure may be unduly small. However, the broad fact remains that the country's income is glaringly less than its outlays, and it is tolerably certain that if the Senate be invited to save the situation, by voting increased taxes, a flat refusal will be elicited. The interesting speculation, however, is how the finances have been conducted if these immense deficits have existed. How are we to reconcile a total deficit of 19 millions in the provinces with the universally accepted idea that the local straits collected from the people a great deal more money than is actually needed for administrative expenses? Probably many people will be disposed to conclude that the budget presented to the Senate is not a very accurate document, and that the figures it sets forth do not by any means represent the exact state of affairs. —Japan Mail.

THE INTERNATIONAL WALK COMPETITION AT SHANGHAI.

The N. C. Daily News has the following in its issue of the 9th inst. in connection with the annual International Walk Competition, which is such an interesting feature of the athletic life of the North-China Settlement:—

During the past week the various teams have been doing more or less regular work. The Irish have been out every night, as have also the Englishmen in training, doing journeys ranging from six to ten miles. China's representative, unfortunately at the moment the sole competitor of his nationality, has been putting in good work in the Sunday walks along the English road, where start is from the Portuguese, who have eight men in training and are doing at present four miles daily of slow, steady work. Nothing really definite has yet been divulged with regard to the Scottish and German teams, but both are reported to be in harness. It is to be hoped that out of the great number of athletes to be found amongst the pupils at St. John's College, the Y. M. C. A. and other native institutions teams may yet be got together before the closing of the winter on the 5th instant. The Indian who won last year's competition is getting into very fit condition, and some of the individual contestants are playing the game merrily. The subscription list is being most assiduously added to and everything is far more to a very successful beginning.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

"ORDERS" FOR BATTLESHIPS GALORE.

The San Francisco Chronicle published the following interesting article at the time of Prince Tsai Hsun's recent visit to America:—The published statement that Charles M. Schwab would meet Prince Tsai Hsun in this city for the purpose of taking his order for twelve or fifteen battleships caused a ripple of excitement in shipbuilding circles yesterday. The idea conveyed by the published account of the coming transaction was that Prince Tsai would be met at the wharf by Schwab, with a caveat:

"Good morning, Prince. How many battleships can I put you down for this morning?"

"Oh, make it twelve or fifteen, Charlie, and let them come along by express."

This off-hand way of booking a nation's order for a modern navy meets the approval of the shipbuilders, but they do not expect the plan to be adopted by even so new a naval power as China.

As outlined, the scheme was for the Prince to order off-hand a new navy from Schwab, who is said to have furnished specifications that had been adopted by the Chinese Government.

John A. McKeon, president of the Union Iron Works, was made to stand for the story. He said yesterday that if the story had not been too ridiculous for credence he might have been provoked, but as it was he would content himself with a formal repudiation of the interview attributed to him. He added:

"Mr. Schwab was coming here on Thursday, anyway, but made his visit a little earlier in order to meet the Prince on his arrival. This company has not been in any negotiations with the Chinese Government, except that some years ago, acting in the capacity of engineers, and not as builders, we drew some specifications for that country. Mr. Schwab is in the shipbuilding business, and naturally would welcome any opportunity to build warships for China, but he is also engaged in the manufacture of steel rails, and China is building many railroads."

"Mr. Schwab's idea in meeting the Prince is to welcome to this country the head of the Naval Department of the Chinese Government and to offer him every opportunity to view his shipyards, which is one of the objects of the Prince's visit. Naturally Mr. Schwab wants the Prince to know that he is in a position to supply vessels or materials that the Chinese Government might want, so that his company would not be overlooked in the event that bids were called for."

The Union Works officials made no secret of the fact that they are not at all after large contracts for shipbuilding in the present condition of the labor market on this coast. Only recently the company was offered a differential of \$55,000 over the lowest Eastern bid, by Captain Wilhelm, but it was compelled to turn down the offer, and the ships were built in the East.

Charles M. Schwab recently secured two contracts from the Government to build battleships, and they are now under construction in Eastern yards, for the same reason.

SECRETARY KWAI TICKLED.

The most amused person of all over the battleship story was Yung Kwai, secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington. He has a fine sense of humor from the Occidental point of view, and the idea that his country would go out and buy a flock of battleships, as one would devour a chop suey convulsed him with merriment.

After expatiating on the greatness of the American people, as exemplified by his press, which, in a single night and with no other material than the smoke could build an entire fleet of battleships, Yung Kwai said:

"I don't even know that China has adopted a policy of naval expansion, nor do I know that Prince Tsai is authorized to contract for any battleships. These things are bandied in my country very much as they are in yours. An imperial edict authorizing the appropriation is required, and specifications and contracts are required. Mr. Schwab is doubtless coming here to extend a welcome to the Prince, and to offer him such courtesies as may lie in his power. The story of the battleships is the pure conjecture of a wild imagination."

Evidently Yung Kwai dislikes short and snappy words, but he left no doubt of his meaning.

THE OIL WAR.

The New York Times prints a long statement of the Standard Oil Company. Briefly, the statement says that, notwithstanding the enormous overproduction of crude oil, 70 new oil companies have been promoted during the last six months on the English and Continental markets. In view of this condition of affairs the Standard Oil Company has inaugurated a campaign to increase the world's consumption of refined oil by a reduction of the price abroad, and especially in the Far East, where, with the enormous population, there is an unusual opportunity. In order to accomplish this considerable reduction in prices have already been made not only in the East, but also in Europe. The announcement is the first shot in an oil war which involves the whole world. The former declaration of hostilities was made last week-end, when it was announced that the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company had cancelled their "selling" agreement. Between them the Standard Oil and the groups associated with the Asiatic Petroleum Company control the major portion of the world's supply of a fossil oil. The capital of the Asiatic Petroleum Company is believed to be held in equal shares by three groups: The Shell Transport and Trading Company, the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, and the Rothschild interests at Bank. The cause of the quarrel between these great interests, which have hitherto worked out more or less in harmony, is supposed to concern the proportion of their rapidly growing output which they are allowed to place on particular markets.

Constant loss has been caused in Glasgow financial circles by the above announcement. The chief competitor of Standard Oil interests in the East is the Burmah Oil Company, a powerful Glasgow concern, with a capital approximating two millions sterling. Since the end of 1905 this company has been working in harmony with the Asiatic Petroleum Company, but the cancellation of the Standard Oil Company's agreement with that concern will, it is feared, lead to the dissolution of the existing understandings for the limitation of competition.

OOTING THE QORUB.

It is interesting to note that a society for the discarding of the queue has been formed by a number of the prominent members of the Chinese community in Hongkong, says the Peking Daily News. No pecuniary interests will be involved. Persons desiring to become members have only to signify their desire to do away with the queue on the first day of the 10th month, but they will retain their Chinese costume. One of the rules laid down is that the society is non-connected with political matters. They discard the queue simply because they think it is useless. This is the first we have heard of the queue-cutting society of Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. R. S. K. doornik & Co. write on the 11th inst.:—"Another dull week has to be recorded with very little business passing and practically no change in prices."

Rubbers remained at the same dead level until Tuesday, the 8th inst., when a slight improvement in Sterling stocks was cabled from London. Para Rubber is quoted 6 1/2 per lb.

Singapore stocks remain in the same listless condition.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are quoted \$880, with possible buyers at the rate; the London price has advanced slightly to £26 1/2. Nationals are wanted at \$8.

Marine Insurance.—Customs are in request at the enhanced rate of \$27 1/2, but sellers are unwilling to entertain this figure. Unions have weakened somewhat and could be obtained at \$35. Yanyissas are quoted 155 sellers, and North China are without buyers at \$13 1/2.

Fire Insurance.—There is a demand, China Fires are wanted at \$16 and Hongkong Fires at \$350.

Shipping.—"ongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats might be obtained at \$14. China Manilla, after sales at \$8, are in small request at the rate. The "Rubi" left Hongkong for the Philippines on the 9th instant under the American flag. Douglas Steamships are unaltered at \$11. Indos have been done at \$88, but come at a little lower rate from London.

Star Ferries have not altered from last quotations of \$33 and \$14 for old and new shares respectively. Bells strengthened to 86 1/2, but are again slightly easier at 85 1/2 sellers.

Refiners.—China Sugars are out of favour at \$145. Luxons are weaker with probable sellers at \$22.

Mining.—Rubbers are neglected at \$42, and there is no business to report in Chinese engineering and mining Co. shares. Tronachs are cabled at \$39 from London. Feedwaters are without business at \$10.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are steady with buyers at \$49 and \$40. Kowloon Wharves are a fair easier after sales at \$37. Hongkong Wharves have been done at \$12.95 and more could be placed at the rate.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands could be placed at \$39. Humphreys are quiet at \$7. Kowloon Lands are still in demand at \$33 and Shanghai Lands have been done at \$12.10. Hongkong Hotels remain quiet at \$7 for the fully paid and \$70 for the partly paid shares. West Points are unaltered at \$39.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos come this go sellers from Shanghai, and Northern mills are unchanged. Hongkong Cottons would find buyers at \$41.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are in some demand at \$54, and China Providents offer at \$74. D. J. Yarns remain steady at \$74. Green Islands have been done at \$37 in small lines. Electricity might be obtained at \$30, and China Lights are sellers at \$110. Watsons are steady at \$61. Union Waterworks are reported to have been sold at as low as \$61, but at this rate there are buyers. Morning Posts have been booked at \$25.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is on demand 1/10 and the T/T rate on Shanghai is \$13 5/8.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge state in their fortnightly freight circular:—"The amount of business transacted during the fortnight under review has been extremely small, not only has Newchwang to Canton been entirely inactive, but also in all other directions. There is a considerable falling off, which is chiefly to be attributed to the still prevailing tightness of money. Northern freights have somewhat brightened up, but Northern ports soon becoming ice-bound will force more tonnage to seek employment in our direction, where also a number of steamers will terminate their present employment. For prompt loading there is no time to nothing doing and shipping affairs are not in a cheerful state at the time of writing."

plices to the estates. If their companies

ples to the estates. If their companies amalgamated they could have in charge an agent or managing director a man thoroughly expert in all the details of rubber growing and estate management, and under him there would be the necessary clerical staff to carry on the office work. They would have the benefit of the advice of the best expert who could be got and who would visit all the estates and be in touch with their managers and be able to report to the Shanghai directors and shareholders, once a month, reliable details of the estates and their work. They would also have their own office to attend to the shipping of the produce without any further charges. All

made known as to be at a very great saving. Indeed, how much he was unable to say, but it would be about three or four lakhs a year between this end and the Straits. Further, these could carry the grouping of estate managers. So far as geographical conditions would admit the estates could be in charge of experienced general managers, under whom would be assistant managers, who would be under the control of the general estate managers. This should do away with the dual system in vogue and the visiting agent, which also added to the cost of administration. All these things he thought were practicable and necessary, but before the scheme could be carried into effect a number of gentlemen in Shanghai would have to pass a self-imposed ordinance, and he was certain there were public spirited men here who were prepared to forego their own personal emoluments for the interest of the companies and the shareholders.

They were, therefore, the possibility of bringing a large number of companies together that was as far as the managers and directors were concerned. There was a number of other companies and agents who would not stand in the way of amalgamation. It was true that there were certain technical difficulties in this way. It was necessary for a director to have a qualification in every company that he directed. He thought that it would be possible, to form a number of the companies, a short series of companies along the lines of the first company, which were not shareholdings. That might sound like a novel suggestion, it was novel in Shanghai, but it was not novel in the commercial world where there were directors on the Boards of companies in which they held little or no interest. In order to arrive at some scheme by which that might be worked out, it was necessary first to appoint a Committee. He had endeavored to do this, but he thought that he had done—what was practicable. There could have been to start on a small scale; but whether or not this scheme was practicable it was for the time

[illegible]

...the sums available for development and would have to look round for further help. ... was quite useless to attempt to sell shares ... in more money. The only possibility ... of some of the weaker companies being cashed ... seemed to him to be some sort of amal- ... mation, by which they could assist one another. ... He had outlined a scheme, which had been ... the public in the papers. This scheme ... might be divided into three parts: (1) a growth ... of management, (2) a revaluation of estates ... (3) a corporate amalgamation. He would de-

in connection with the scheme of corporate amalgamation—that a large number of the companies should amalgamate in a corporate union to further their interests. When he made this suggestion he was fully aware of the enormous difficulties that lay in the way of such a scheme and was perfectly aware that it was impossible to bring about a corporate amalgamation of the bulk of the companies in Shanghai all at once. A number of preliminary steps and a good deal of preliminary work had to be undertaken before that could be arrived at. He had heard again and again many a thing that it was quite hopeless to get good companies to amalgamate with the rotten ones. That might or might not be so, but a great deal was promised in saying that the good companies were rotten. They had a value and it was necessary to find out the value

these before an amalgamation could be brought about. It had been suggested that it was not possible for a general amalgamation of all the companies, but that at any rate there might be a preliminary amalgamation of companies in groups. Companies which were geographically contiguous to one another might unite, and then an amalgamating spirit would grow, and they would seek for a wider amalgamation. It was said that the shareholders of the stronger companies

panies absolutely refused to consider any suggestion of amalgamation, that they were satisfied with their companies were of a good basis, did not require any assistance, and did not think it beneficial to be derived from an amalgamation. There were at this rate a number of weaker companies—10; 12, 15 or 20, he did not know how many—but there were companies that might amalgamate with the best of advantage possible to themselves. A duty was imposed, scattered and dissimilar, would go on much more readily than six, seven, or twelve companies brought together united in their management.

men, and in their control. It was not at all impossible that if there was an amalgamation of these weaker companies they might obtain financial assistance to a point where they would be able to give profitable returns. Before a decision, amalgamation could take place if it would be necessary to have a revaluation of the companies. He quite recognized that that would be a mistake and it also meant money. Before a decision, amalgamation on a very large scale would take place there must be a revaluation. He thought, however, that Shanghai at the moment was not prepared for a large scheme of corporate amalgamation.

Realizing that, but not losing sight of it

the goal to be aimed at, there was the first problem: if the amalgamation to which he had referred was to be feasible, practicable and desirable—that was the grouping together of the companies for management. Their scheme might immediately occupy their attention, and he proposed to lay it before the committee, if elected. There were at present something like 100 directors in Shanghai, and something like 100 companies and covering the whole ground. The bulk of the companies, including a clerical and secretarial staff, could be represented by six or seven men, and the enormous number of directors and other fees that were accruing to a grouping amalgamation would be cut, then there were 40 or 50 different sets of management and agents dredging the

of the companies, needing he did not know how many rooms and how many men it would agree that there was not sufficient work to keep 40 or 50 managers going in the rubber industry at present existed in Shanghai. Offices containing two or three rooms could be sufficient for the largely secretarial work which had to be done from this Shanghai standpoint. With a thoroughly efficient secretarial staff, he understood rubber work and rubber growing, why not a Chinese typist and a Chinese clerk, why not a running clerk, would have to pay him Tia, 1,500 a month, the full success-fee for Tia, 500 a month, and he would have to do all the work at the Shanghai office. The speaker next referred to management in the Straits. He had no idea what Shanghai was paying for estate management in the Straits, but he had been told that about a dozen of the fifteen companies were paying about Tia 1,000 a month to agents down there - or about Tia 3,000 or Tia 42,000 a year. The speaker then referred to the rubber companies in the Straits, saying that he had been told that about a dozen of the fifteen companies were paying about Tia 1,000 a month to agents down there - or about Tia 3,000 or Tia 42,000 a year.

There was a commission for shipping rubber and other commodities derived from su-

Shanghai would have to pass a similar public subscription, and he was certain there were public subscribers who were prepared to forego their own personal emoluments for the interests of the companies and the shareholders they represented.

There was, therefore, the possibility of bringing a certain number of companies together in that way as far as the managers and agents were concerned. There was a number of other companies and agents who would not stand in the way of amalgamation. It was true that there were certain technical difficulties in the way. It was necessary for a director to have a qualification in every company that he directed. He thought that it would be possible to pass in most of the companies a short resolution allowing the appointment of directors who were not shareholders. That might sound like a novel suggestion, it was novel in Shanghai, but it was not novel in the commercial world where there were directors on the Boards of companies who were not shareholders and interested parties in which they had little or no voice. In order to arrive at that situation, which he thought he would like to see, it was necessary first of all to appoint a Committee. He had endeavoured to show what he thought could be done—that was practicable. They would have to start on a small scale; but whether or not this scheme was practicable it was for the

this suggestion that he had made, and also other suggestions. There had been many of the suggestion of a great trust to take over the company, their suggestions had been made. His proposition was that all these schemes should be given to a Committee who should carefully consider them and make a further report to the Shanghai public at this meeting, expressing their opinion whether or not this or another scheme was feasible. He had found the greatest difficulty in gaining acceptance, but four or five gentlemen had allowed the matter to go before this meeting as a beginning. If he approached, he might almost say dozens of persons and asked them to join the Committee, but while they wished the scheme successful they begged to be excused. On this Committee they wanted public-spirited men who would give some of their time without reward in order to investigate these schemes and say if it were possible to save the Shanghai rubber industry from some of the loss which must inevitably fall upon it. It was proposed that the Committee should not exceed fifteen. There had been a suggestion that there should be a Rubbers and Gutta Association. This was an excellent scheme and he thought it should be brought before the Committee, and that shareholders be invited to join such an association. There would then be some definite legal body which would elect a Committee which would perhaps be the best possible

Mr. Cecil Holliday said that he had great pleasure in seconding this resolution. It was couched in the widest possible terms. It would cover anything or everything; it empowered the directors to carry out investigations in any direction, or in any way that they pleased. The resolution took into consideration the position of so many companies. It applied to companies that were flourishing, or the reverse. Shanghai had invested a great

with an average capital of Tls. 550,000 to Tls. 600,000. Each had its directors, secretaries, and general managers, and Straits agents. This represented a very considerable sum of money, at least, he would say, 32 lakhs. This was not altogether desirable because rubber-planting companies did not compete against each other as mercantile houses; they were farmers, not traders, and in farming co-operated, not competition had long been aimed at. If the management were concentrated, the entire work could probably be done at a cost of Tls. 60,000 or Tls. 80,000 per annum, which would make an appreciable difference to the amount of capital invested. He pointed out that probably the other Straits sides that probably had some other savings which could be effected and efficient management would certainly be augmented. It was obvious, therefore, that if such a scheme of co-operation

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be to pay the agency and miscellaneous fees and good dividends to its shareholders; why should it come in with another company that could not do any of these three things? To that it would be very difficult to frame an answer. Again, an amalgamated scheme of working might find itself against company law, and to get round that difficulty might be by no means easy. These were not the only difficulties by any means. It would be for the committee, if appointed, to consider and report upon all these matters. He had great pleasure in expressing the opinion which, in his humble opinion, provided the only possible way by which any good could be done.

—Herr M. Koppel proceeded to the platform and asked the audience to listen to a few more of his before they passed any resolution. He was glad that his presentation made him a letter in

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to come to some extent the present burdensome financial crisis from which everybody is suffering more or less. It was his humble impression that a man who enjoyed the public confidence to a higher degree than the convenor of this meeting, Mr. E. S. Little, and who offered his esteemed services to the public should take the lead in this movement. He meant their venerable and authentic doyen of the English Bar, Mr. Drummond. He would be the man to take lead in such an important movement for Shanghai (Applause). They must remember that Mr. Drummond had been for many years Director or Chairman on the board of the only flourishing rubber company that Shanghai ever possessed (laughter and applause). He was a man of "buck" and "dash", and his experience was invaluable. Therefore, the speaker urged the assembly to resolutions in the sense suggested by the Chairman. The text of Herr Kopp's speech comprised insinuations against the convenor, which were received with silence.

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put the resolution to the meeting, and amid applause, declared it unanimously carried.

Mr. Little then asked the meeting to suggest gentlemen for the Committee of Management, and the following were chosen:—

Messrs. Brodie, A. Clarke, J. D. Clark, Cecil, Holliday, E. S. Little, W. V. Drummond, E. Pearce, L. J. Cubitt, W. S. Jackson, H. D. Hutcheson, J. Watt, H. Suter, M. B. Afshar, H. T. Bell, G. H. Potts and S. A. Hardoon.

Mr. Little said that this concluded the business of the meeting. He thanked all present for their attendance.

OUR RICKSHAS SERVICE.

We hear that a project is on foot for the importation of a large number of up-to-date first class rickshas, subject of course to the sanction of Government being obtained for the running of the vehicles. The new rickshas will be of the best Tokyo pattern, with rubber wheels and all the fittings necessary to make street travelling comfortable. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of room for improvement in our present ricksha service, which, despite the nominal differences of grade, appears to be of one and the same kind.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

A correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* at Peking writes as follows in a despatch dated the 31st ult. :—

Foreigners and Chinese in Peking have been during the past week, and are still absorbingly interested in the question of the hour—the Tzu-cheng-yuan's efforts to obtain shortening of the period of preparation for Parliament; and the regularity with which certain Manchus, who were looked upon as the stoutest opponents of reform, are proclaiming their official and private adherence to the efforts

Indeed, it appears as though some persons who are "sympathetic" in turn, persuasion that is having the desired effect, for Duke Tsai Tse and Prince Yu Lang have now both proclaimed their sympathy in unequivocal terms in their respective Chamber of the Imperial Assembly. And towards the demand for Parliament to be organized. The Regent is already considered as "sympathetic," probably a correct idea as to his personal attitude towards the wave of national progress. But Prince Kung has been broken of mind in the formidable obstacle in the Palace and is intensely proud, conservative and strong-minded and price holds office as Controller of Opinion Reform, it is not unlikely that he will be called upon to appear in the Imperial Assembly, for the opinion question has been set down for discussion.

The Government Council, which, of course, consists of all the Grand Councilors, Grand Secretaries and Presidents of Ministries, is said to be discussing the parliamentary memorial with a view to presentation of presenting their findings to the Prince Regent at a general audience on Thursday next, after which an *Extrait* giving a brief reply is expected to be issued at once, and, in fact, on the same morning. The people are anxiously awaiting the verdict, confident that at least a substantial majority will be in their favor.

BEAN EXCHANGE FOR DAIREN.

The Tokyo Asahi states that in Manchuria the annual output of beans and bean cake reaches about 1,400,000 or 1,500,000 tons, of which about 800,000 tons are exported from Dairen. The output of oil beans is calculated at about 150,000 tons, Kaolin is also abundantly produced & widely sold in various districts; although very little is exported. Accordingly, it is necessary to concentrate the transactions in these articles to achieve the prosperity of Dairen and increase of profits of the South Manchurian Railway, the Government General Kwangtung contemplates the establishment of a exchange at Dairen at which spot and time transactions will be engaged in. It is reported that investigations are being made for the purpose and that his has been the result.

... ..

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

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MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., at Daylight
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Regeer (T. 6,750)	About TUESDAY, 13th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTZOW" Capt. B. Wilhelm (T. 17,300)	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer (T. 18,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 30th November.
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Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

Intimations.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. **VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD**

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power; whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, the or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing ailments, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensation, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. It builds up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting, discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. **VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it inhaled into the system than it penetrates and purifies the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whiteness and its whitewash form net with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, acutry, scrofulous and glandular swellings, dislocations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of scurf, rheumatism, eczema, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, and breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Sand stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

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LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed. Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

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22, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

GENTLEMEN, **WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!**

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/4 yds. double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [62]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—
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By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

Intimations. **THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.**

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

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No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....375 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
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Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

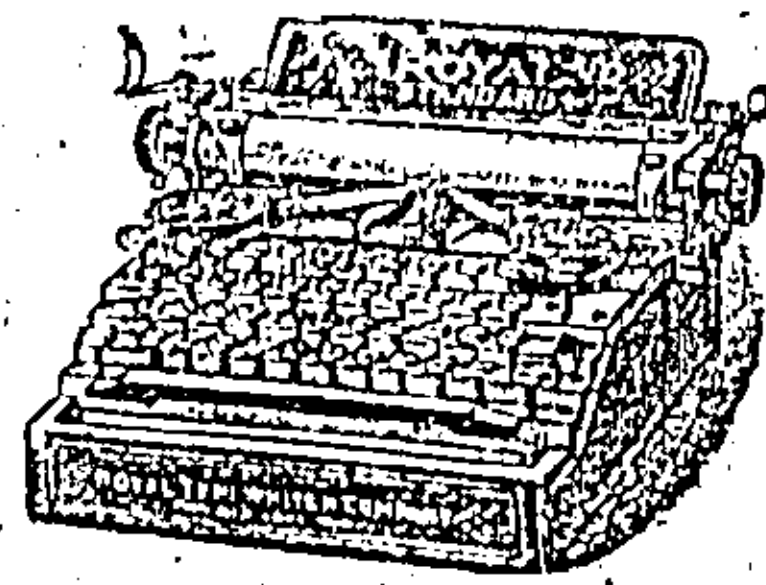
EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including shafts, axles, keels, etc. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

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Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1372, Takashimacho Office 291, or 2050, Iriyachicho Office 2351.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45-ton derrick, tug, launch, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

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MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

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SHAWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th August, 1910.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

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MONEY-CHANGER. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687]

HUNG ON & CO., SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by LA CHEE & CO., 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL OPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates. Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

VALUE OF POLAR RESEARCH.

MR. B. BAFFOUR ON BRITISH EXPLORATION.

Mr. Baffour presided at North Birkbeck recently at a gathering at which Sir Ernest Shackleton gave his lecture entitled "Nearest to the South Pole." The occasion terminated a short Scottish lecture tour by Sir Ernest, and the proceeds went towards the cost of his Arctic Expedition. Mr. Baffour, in introducing the lecturer, observed that there is no special interest attaching to the geographical or astronomical expression, "the Poles of the earth. What is of interest, and what is of importance, he said, is that we should gain some knowledge of these portions of the world hitherto hidden from human eyes, and that we should do all we can to make these scientific investigations, which, quite apart from their speculative interest, have proved and are likely to prove of such great importance to the prosperity of the race. So far as the North Pole is concerned, I take it there is little to be discovered. The region round the North Pole is all of one character, and scientific observations could be made, I imagine, just as well fifty or a hundred miles in any direction south of it as they could at the critical point that has been the object of so much courageous endeavour to reach.

"Far otherwise is it with the South Pole. Speaking for myself, my imagination is far more stirred by the hope of exploiting for example, the untrodden valleys and peaks of that region, and those great fields which are not merely oceans covered with ice, but as Sir Ernest will tell you later, great land areas with vast mountains, glaciers, and volcanoes of which nothing practically was known in our grandfather's time, of which much still remains to explore, but of which Sir Ernest Shackleton himself has not been the first, indeed, but the greatest of explorers. Now I mentioned great explorers and fighters of the Sixteenth Century. Their courage, their love of adventure were beyond all praise, but there is a great difference between their endeavours and the endeavours of explorers like Sir Ernest Shackleton and his comrades, for behind the great work of the Elizabethan voyage lay always the desire for gold, the desire for territory, the desire for some great material advantage, which was no doubt accompanied by a sincere desire to spread religion, a sincere desire to do the best they could for their country, but which remains on the very surface of all the history of that time as showing that at all events their idealism was touched and perhaps alloyed by some baser element. Let nobody believe that the idealism of our century is inferior to that of our forefathers. That is not so; and such courageous adventures as those on which Sir Ernest Shackleton has engaged are the standing proof of it. There was no territory to be gained, no enemies to be conquered, no vulgar ambitions to be satisfied. Knowledge, science—ends in which all nations without jealousy may join to further—were the ends he pursued, and those were the ends he has done so much to attain. There are critics who tell you that these expeditions may satisfy a barren curiosity. They may add to the manhood and vigour of the nation, but they do nothing else. Believe them not. These expeditions have, and must have, great results for science, and there never yet has been a great result attained for science which has not sooner or later had its reaction upon the fortunes of the whole human race.

At the end of the lecture Mr. Baffour said that a moving story of heroic effort, of physical endurance, and of boundless courage in scientific promotion he did not think had ever previously been put before an audience.

Intimations.

KWONG FUNG YUEN, HEAD OFFICE—No. 82, DES VOUX ROAD WEST. TIMBER YARDS—KENNEDY TOWN.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO

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HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Veneer, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards. Best Terms. Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI, Managing Director. Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED DRAPES (TASTELSS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTIONS MARVEL UPON MARVELS NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. But without running a doctor's bill or falling into the trap of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the anxiety of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION NO. 3.—The Sovereign Remedy for all urinary, nervous, impure, urinary, rheumatism, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from disipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so fondly to cure on even follow.

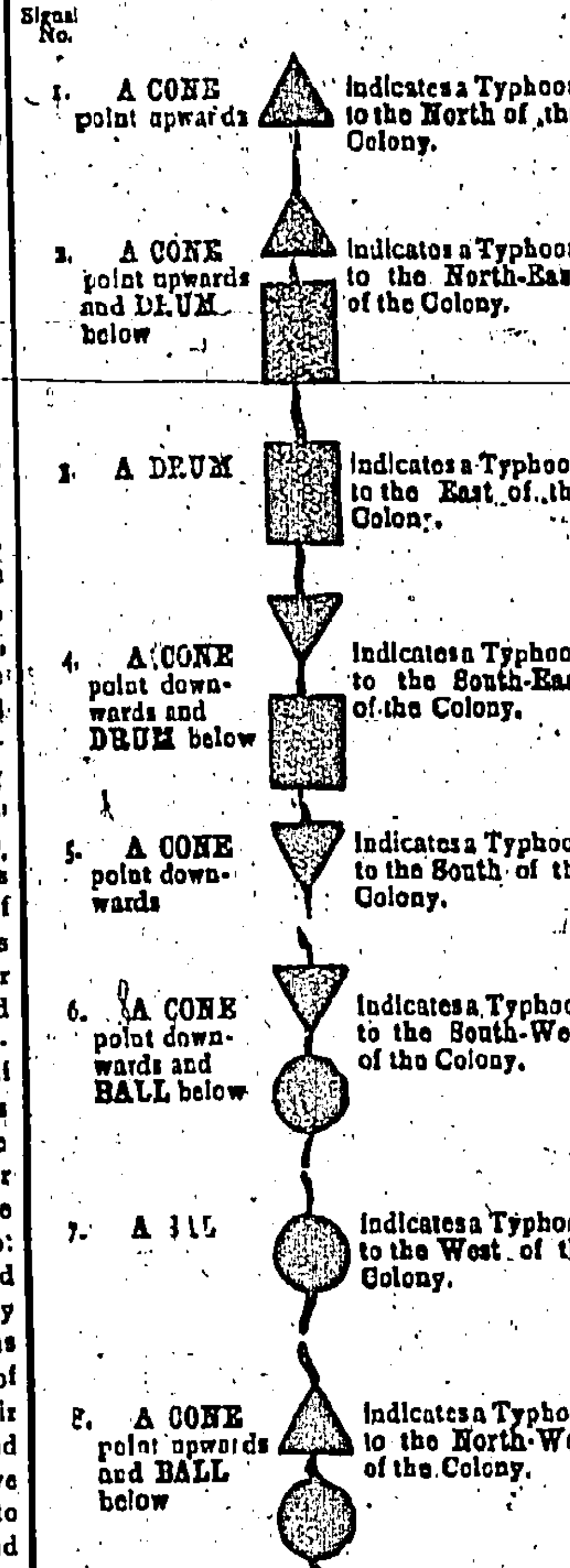
THERAPION. The latest and most complete of practical medicine. The latest and most complete of practical medicine. The latest and most complete of practical medicine.

Sole by all Chemists.

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock. Aberdeen. Waglan. San Ki Wan. Stanley. Sai Kung. Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok. Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Flagstaff houses.

F. G. Fries, Director.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell,
Ed.,

Alexandra

Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW

AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS...

EVENING

CLOAKS.

A

LARGE VARIETY

OF

CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WM. POWELL,

LTD.

Alexandra

Buildings.

FORMOSAN WILD MEN AT THE ZOO.

CURRENT RUN PREVENTS A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Under these headings, the London *Daily Chronicle* publishes the following:—
Mr. Innes Kiraly gave a treat to some of his Oriental subjects at the White City yesterday, and a number of them were driven in three great brakes to the "Zoo," and afterwards round London. They included the Japanese wrestlers, the Hairy Ainus, and the Formosan savages.

The tall, wrestling men of Japan, some of whom looked remarkably like animated bronze Buddhas, wore their ordinary native costume of loose Japanese gowns, reaching their feet, on which some of them had wooden "patens," or clogs, instead of shoes. But the Hairy Ainus, had compromised between the fashions of Western civilisation and the Oriental simplicity of a primitive race.

The effect was remarkable. It is not, for instance, usual for an embroidered bed-quilt to be worn with a bowler hat. And down Regent Street or the Strand it gives Londoners rather a shock, to meet a little old dwarf with white hair falling to his waist, in an American billy-cock and a patchwork tab-work, with a "Balfry Gump" in his hand.

There were several of these Rip Van Winkles of the East, and they were accompanied by women with tattooed monstrosities, by middle-aged Ainus in European dress (which made them curiously like Italian poets, or French impressionist painters too poor to have their hair cut), and by little black-headed dolls with moving eyes and pattering feet, and squeaky little voices.

But the most remarkable members of the party were the Formosan savages. They walked bare-footed, and on their brown limbs they wore half a pair of trousers—the front half—grey coloured, and glittering with beads, but leaving the back part of their legs open to the air. The upper part of their bodies was clothed in jackets of the zouave style, and in the shortest of kilts, and wherever there was room they had sewed on beads, medals, and hundreds of little silver bells, which tinkled at every movement.

REPLICAS OF VICTIMS.

Rounded their black coiled hair they wore circular head dresses of coloured beads, and the teeth of men and animals.

One man, a most ferocious fellow, had upon his manly chest a badge of "Votes for Women." These Formosans are head hunters, and in Formosa fame is reckoned by the number of a man's collection of human heads. The chief, who was present yesterday in the party, has accounted for eighty-seven heads among his enemies. Their bleached skulls grin at him outside the front door of his hut in far Formosa, but he has a strand of hair from each victim attached as a memento at the end of the scabbard of his sword.

HUNGRY HEAD HUNTERS.

Each of these warriors carried these tufts of hair yesterday, as a similar ornament to his weapon, and not one of them had fewer than fifty locks of human hair. It was pleasant to see how they played with these plumes in an absent-minded way as they nursed their swords on their knees. It seemed to give them a kind of homely feeling.

A terrible incident was only averted by the heroism of a photographer—moderated by discretion—and the diplomacy of some journalists. The Formosans, it seems, have a great hatred of what they call in their simple way "the devil-picture machine." Recently at the White City they fell upon a Press photographer, smashed a thirty-guinea camera, and demanded his head from the hands of Mr. Fitzgibbon. Baulked of their human sacrifice, they saved themselves up for another photographer, should he pass their way.

This story being told to the gentleman who attended them yesterday for pictorial purposes, he became very pale, and hurriedly hid his camera under a great coat. His courage was indeed severely tested when the Formosan chief looked at him repeatedly with a peculiar smile, showed his row of ebony teeth, and made a strange gesture under the chin from ear to ear.

At the Zoological Gardens the photographer took cover behind the monkey-house and other buildings but he would have been done to death without a doubt had it not been for the sagacity of his journalist friends. It was discovered through the interpreter that the Formosans were very hungry having gone many hours without food. Instantly a deputation of Press men approached the chief, and through the interpreter again, asked which he would rather have—the head of the photographer or a current bun.

With some reluctance, but assailed by the pangs of hunger, the chief chose the current bun, and the rest of the tribe agreed to do likewise. So remarkable was the effect of a very hearty meal of buns that afterwards they blandly smiled upon the photographer, posed for many pictures, and asked, for copies to be sent to their address.

Considerable excitement was caused at the "Zoo" by the savages and their friends. The Formosans and the hairy Ainus were hugely delighted by all the animals. They stated their belief that the Polar bear was an English tiger, "the biggest in the world," they thought. They laughed with childish joy at the monkeys, in whom they recognised old friends, and spoke to them in what seemed the monkey language.

Curiously enough, the animals they like best were the small deer. They licked their lips in front of these innocent creatures, and rolled their eyes in ecstasy. Nothing would induce them to ride on an elephant. "God will be angry with us," they said.

Their only regret was that they could not display their skill in such a mighty hunting field. Afterwards they were taken through London on their way back to the White City, and were immensely impressed by the greatness of the buildings and by the number of people. "But where are the children?" they asked.

NUPTIALS OF INSECT LIFE.

MARTELLINCK'S DESCRIPTIONS.

That excellent literary quarterly, "Voss et Prose," contains a series of extraordinarily vivid and romantically conceived pen-sketches of insect-life by Maurice Martellinck, to which reference is made in the number of the "Quest." These graphic pictures of the more than savage comedy and tragedy of the small lives that escape the notice of general observation are illustrative of the literary excellence and arresting interest of the life-work of the veteran French scientist J. H. Fabre, who has summed up the results of fifty years of patient research in the ten volumes of his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." Strange to say, even in France the very name of Fabre is almost entirely unknown to the general public, though, as Martellinck tells us, he is not only one of the most profound and ingenious students of insect-life, but also one of the purest writers of French and even one of the best poets of the last century. How fascinating a romance may be evoked from the dry facts of science by a touch of genius may be seen from the following rough version of a couple of paragraphs of Martellinck's lyrical prose:—

"To spin up; their marriage customs are appalling. In contradistinction to all that goes on in other worlds, in this state of existence it is the female of the pair that displays strength and intelligence together with that cruelty and tyranny which seem to be their inevitable consequence. Almost every union ends in the violent and immediate death of the male; while not infrequently the lady starts off by devouring a batch of her suitors. As a typical instance of these fantastic nuptials we may take the scorpions of Langue-doc with their familiar lobster-like claws and their long tails ending in a death-dealing sting. The prelude to the marriage-feast is a sentimental walk together claw in claw; then, still claw in claw, they gaze unflinching beatifically, in each other's eyes interminably; the day fades over their ecstasy, and then the night, while they still stand face to face petrified with admiration. At length heads draw together, then touch mouths—if the horrible orifice that gapes between their claws can be so called—meet in a kiss, if kiss it be, and finally the union is consummated; the male is stabbed with the deadly sting and the female crumples him up and swallows him with complete satisfaction.

"But the mantis, that ecstatic creature whose arms are ever raised on high in the attitude of prayer, the horribly religious mantis (r. Prisdieu), goes one better; she eats up her spouses—sometimes seven or eight in a stilling, the insatiable horror—in the very moment of their clasping her passionately to their heart. Her unthinkably kisses costume, in no metaphorical fashion but in grim and gruesome reality, the unfortunate choice of her soul—or of her stomach. She begins with his head, eats down to his hind legs, and then only because she considers them too icky. She then pushes away the wretched remains, while a fresh lover who has been tranquilly waiting for the end of the monstrous banquet, comes forward heroically to share the same fate."

Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificate with respect to 1 share numbered 34 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Mr. TANG HIN of Hongkong, has been LOST and should the same not be produced before the 1st proximo, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. Tang Hin, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [715]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd November, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF LINENS, &c.

as follows:—

PRINTS, FLANNELLETTES, WHITE

LAWNS, BLANKETS, TRAVELLING

RUGS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS.

LACE CURTAINS, FANCY MUSLIN

BLOUSES, COMBINATIONS, NIGHT

DRESSES, BABIES' FROCKS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Tuesday morning.

Terms:—1s usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [716]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that it will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Undies and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PATTERNS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong and April, 1910.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But," will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detected, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS AND GUESTS are reminded that Reel Practices will be held in the CITY HALL from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following days:

TUESDAY, November the 22nd.

DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of members and friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of children at the Practice Dances, and, in consequence, request that children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON,

Hon. Secretary,

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1910. [693]

To Let.

TO LET.

ON or about 1st January next, SHOP No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER,

The Victoria Dispensary,

Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [704]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701]

TO LET.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED, From April 1st to October 31st, 1911, or longer.

LYEEMUN, Barker Road, 134, Peak.

Apply to—

C. G. GOK,

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office,

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [717]

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as

Artillery Officers' Quarters. Suitable

for Boarding House.

GODOWN, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CORMAUGH ROAD,

1st Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING,

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East

Corner of Observation Flats. The

Transit stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-

joining the new Seaman's Institute,

Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [59]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd July 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 17th Nov., 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk.

Roast—Shiu.

Breast—Ngau Lam.

Boop, Tong Yuk.

Steak—Ngau Yik Pa.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

Sausages—Ngau Yik Chang.

Ballock's Brains—Know—per set.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each.

Head—Ham Ngau Li—each.

Heart—Ngau Sam—per lb.

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin—each.

Feet—Ngau Keok—each.

Kidneys—Ngau Yik—each.

Tail—Ngau Mei—each.

Liver—Ngau Gon—each.

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To—each.

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek—per set.

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai—each.

Leg—Young Fat—each.

Shoulder—Young Fat—each.

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong—each.

Brains—Chi Keok—per set.

Feet—Chi Keok—each.

Fry—Chi Chek—each.

Head—Chi Tau—each.

Heart—Chi Sam—each.

Kidneys—Chi Yik—each.

Liver—Chi Koon—each.

Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwai—each.

Cornd—Ham Chu Yuk—each.

Leg—Chu Fat—each.

Fat or Lard—Chu Yik—each.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat—each.

Keok—each.

Heart—Young Fat—each.

Kidneys—Young Fat—each.

Liver—Young Fat—each.

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai—each.

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yik—each.

Mutton—Sang Young Fat—each.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk—each.

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong—each.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai—each.

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai—each.

Duck—Ap—each.

Doves—Pan Kau—each.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau—per doz.

Fowls, Canton—Kai Lan Tau—each.

Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai—each.

Geese—Ngo—each.

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye—each.

Musk Duck—Wong Keng—each.

Hare—Tu Chai—each.

Partridge—Che Khoo—each.

Pheasant—Shan Kai—each.

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kung—each.

Hollow—Hollow Pak Kung—each.

Quail—Um Chan—each.

Rice Birds—Ho Fa Cheuk—dozen.

Salpae—Sa Chai—each.

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung—per lb.

Han—Na—each.

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap—each.

Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai—each.

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sul—each.

AS—each.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu—each.

Bream—Bin Yu—each.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu—each.

Carp—Li Yu—each.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
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A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

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GENUINE AGE

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FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road,
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Only business communications should be addressed to
The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejection of MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

AN AUTHORITATIVE WORK.

The publication of a book is sometimes an event of more than passing importance. Mr. R. F. Johnston, the learned and eloquent author of "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" (published by John Murray) says: "Books on China have appeared in large numbers during the past few years, and the production of another seems to demand some kind of apology. Yet it cannot be said that as a field for the ethnologist, the historian, the student of comparative religion and of folklore, the sociologist or the moral philosopher, China has been worked out." Mr. Johnston need not apologize. He has succeeded in the field he has chosen in, every one of the capacities mentioned. Whether as a historian or as a sociologist or a philosopher it is hard to say where he has succeeded best. This book, which as its name suggests, deals primarily with the territory of Weihsaiwei and its people, is, in fact, a profound study of the Chinese in general. We are in complete agreement with the author in his attitude of mind. He belongs to a class of men which has suffered from the praise of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and is forced to suffer fools gladly in the course of every day work. Mr. Johnston says "in this outlying part of the British Empire, no less than India and the rest of our Asiatic possessions, the chief qualifications necessary for a judge or a magistrate are not so much a knowledge of law and of legal procedure as

a ready acquaintance with the language, customs, religious ideas and ordinary mode of life of the people and an ability to sympathize with or at least to understand their prejudices and points of view. Perhaps no Englishman, no European or American, can hope to administer justice or exercise executive functions among Asiatics in a manner that will win universal approval. If he becomes too fond of the natives he runs the risk of becoming depreciable. He is distrusted by his own countrymen, he is not respected—perhaps regarded as rather a bore—by the natives over whom he is placed. But let the European who applies to another the epithet of "pro-native" inquire rigorously of himself whether his real ground of complaint is not this: that the person whom he criticises does not in all cases support the European against the Asiatic when the interests of the two are at variance, that he does not necessarily accept the European point of view as the only possible or the only just one. How is it that you, Government officials, as soon as you have learned the language and studied the customs of the country become either mad or hopelessly pro-Chinese? This is a question which in one form or another is frequently asked by unofficial residents in China. It may be that there is something in the nature of Chinese studies that makes men mad, and indeed I have heard this soberly maintained by persons who themselves are careful to avoid all risk of contagion. But it never seems to occur to such questioners that there may be some solid reasons for the apparently pro-Chinese tendencies (they are generally only apparent) of their official friends; reasons based on the fact that the latter have discovered—perhaps much to their own astonishment—how much there is truly admirable and worthy of preservation not only in Chinese art and literature and even religion, but also in the social organization of the Chinese people. If there is one statement about China that can be made with perfect assurance it is this: that in the long process of reform she learns to despise and throw aside all the supports, she has leaned upon for thousands of years, if she exchanges for Western substitutes all her ideals, her philosophy of life, her ethics, her social system, she may indeed become rich, progressive, powerful in peace and war, perhaps a terror to the nations, but she will have left behind her very much that was good and great, she will have parted with much that was essential to her happiness and even to her self-respect, she will be a stranger to herself. Now we have always been supporters of this point of view. We cannot quote more of this most fascinating book, which contains whole chapters that tempt to quotation. The account of the religious side of Chinese life is written from the point of view of one who can sympathize with his fellow-men in the most lovable way, and one who has evidently deeply pondered over "God's ways with men." Whether the serious-minded student of things Chinese approach them from the point of view of an official or of a missionary or simply as one of the curious, he will find this work most valuable and illuminating.

CHINESE DEPORTED.

It so happens that we have had brought to our notice recently a great number of cases wherein respectable Chinese of undoubted standing have been deported from the Colony. We are not referring to any one case in particular, but to the subject as a whole. If particularities were necessary, we could quote volumes. As it is, the state of things governing the Banishment Ordinance cannot be described as other than arbitrary. Why this condition should be tolerated by an enlightened Chief Justice such as Sir Francis Piggott passes understanding. His Lordship, and he only, is able to sentence a man to absolute banishment from the Colony—that is to say, when the case is before his Lordship in appeal. And now comes the question. Are these questions submitted to the Chief Justice in general? The answer is "No." According to a kind of Mosaic rule, badly administered, the Executive Council have the power magisterially to sentence any man to no less than ten years' imprisonment. It may happen that some of the constituents of the Executive may not even hold warrants as Justices of the Peace. The Police are powerless to act discriminately in the situation in which they find themselves. Upon their heads devolves the necessity of doing that which the bare word of the law requires and they have to do what the regulations tell them to do. There are hundreds of undesirables amongst our population and the sooner these are deported the better for the Colony. But when it comes to a case of a respectable Chinese merchant being hounded out of the Colony at the call of a Chinese informer who is looking only for "squeeze," it would sit ill with the British Press if it were to ignore the injustice of the prevailing system. There is one case in point which has been brought to our immediate attention, where a wealthy and respectable citizen was told by a Government official—Chinese—that he was required to go to the Police Court if he did not want to be put out of the Colony summarily. He exclaimed that he would resist in case of expulsion but became so uneasy

that he cleared out to Canton, leaving his business to the tender cares of his wife and folk. We understand that he is coming back to fight the case out and we wish him every luck. The Banishment Ordinance wants a tremendous lot of amendment. It is to be hoped that our able Attorney-General, Mr. Rees-Davies, will see to it that it is amended so as to preclude such cases of utter hardship as that described above. It is interesting, by the way, to recall the fact that before our late Attorney-General, and while Chief Justice, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., was in the Council, he gave a judgment in Fiji which covered the same point. In his judgment Sir Henry said that "No subject of His Majesty the King may, in time of peace, lawfully be deprived of his liberty or of his property by any tribunal in this Colony without having been first brought to a trial upon a charge made against him and communicated to him without having first had an opportunity afforded him of being heard in his defence." That is the point exactly wherein the Hongkong law fails. Men of standing, merchants of many years' experience, are all victimised to make good the sins and shortcomings of the many. In some recent instances, the Chinese concerned have not even had the chance of going in front of the Magistrate in order to see whether their expulsion from the Colony had magisterial sanction. As a rule, we believe, the information regarding a man's private life and stating whether he is a suitable member of this delectable community, emanates from the Secret Service, whose turpitude does not require to be enlarged upon. We do not agree with Sir Henry Berkeley that the Governor-in-Council is a tribunal. The Governor sitting by himself constitutes a Council under the old Statutes but the very word "tribunal" conveys the meaning that a quorum cannot be spoken of unless it is composed of at least three. From the information we have at hand it appears that many of the banishment orders presently made are sent down from the Central Police Station and signed by the Registrar-General without question and ratified by the Executive Council (which means the Colonial Secretary) without inquiry. It is high time that such a state of things should be put an end to. It may be that a man may be a member of a secret society, but as Sir Henry Berkeley puts it, he must be afforded an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CENSUS will be taken on the 20th of May next. Mr. P. P. J. Wedehou has been appointed Census Officer.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$15 or one month for board on the German Mail steamer *Kleist* without permission from the Captain.

RULES relating to the use of lights on board merchant ships have been published in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to entrust the seals of the Colonial Department to the Right Honourable Lewis Vernon Harcourt, M.P., as one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The Rugby match between the Hongkong Football Club and the *Kent*, which was played yesterday afternoon on the former's ground resulted in a win for the latter team after a hard-fought game by 11 points to nil.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the current issue of the *Government Gazette* to the effect that no dog brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of three months with effect from the 15th November.

At a Conference of Chamber of Commerce representatives from the colonies (a London, presided over by Lord Avebury, a resolution was passed that it was desirable to establish a British Empire trade mark for the purpose of distinguishing the products of various parts of the Empire.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Vladimir Oettingen as Consul for Russia in Hongkong and Mr. Algar E. Carlson as Vice and Deputy Consul-General of the United States of America in Hongkong.

CAPT. IN USAWO, caretaker of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, prosecuted a cargo-boat owner at the Police Court this morning for obstructing the s.s. *Kleist* yesterday morning when she was making fast to the wharf at Kowloon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax imposed a fine of \$50 on defendant.

LAST season's catch of 1,910 seals off the Pribyloff Islands, according to an estimate made by Commissioner Towers, will net the United States half a million dollars. Perforce, under the system of leasing the fur seal privileges, the Government realised about \$50,000 a year. Last season's catch was made under the supervision of the department of commerce and labour.

IF King Manuel should elect to take up his residence in England he will naturally use an incognito, in accordance with the practice in circumstances such as his. Napoleon III, when in exile at Chislehurst, passed as the Comte de Pierrefonds, and the Empress Eugenie still employs the title Comtesse de Pierrefonds. Louis Philippe, during the last two years of his life, which he spent at Claremont, the present residence of the Duchess of Albany, was known as the Comte de Nequilly.

Jesuits of Macao.

QUIT THE HOLY CITY.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

The news the *Hongkong Telegraph* was the first to publish last evening of the widespread movement in favour of the religious orders being retained at Macao, despite the Republican Decree to the contrary, will have prepared our readers for the report which has reached us today, that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus at Macao have left the Holy City. Last it is inferred that they have quitted the Colony under an order of expulsion, it should, in all fairness, be stated that the decision to leave was arrived at of their own accord and in agreement, with well-intentioned suggestions from friends. The departure is

NOT PERMANENT.

At any rate it is hoped that it will not be so. So far as we have been able to gather the members of the Society of Jesus have left Macao temporarily only. Three of the priests, with whom was the Rev. Father Gonsalves, arrived in Hongkong in the forenoon today by the s.s. *Sui Tai*. Two more are due here in the course of the afternoon, while the steamer to arrive later from Canton to-day will bring eight others from Canton, the latter having elected to come over by way of Canton.

During

THEIR STAY IN HONGKONG, the Jesuits will be the guests of the Rev. Father F. R. Royal, Procurator, Spanish Dominican, and the Rev. Father Robert, Procurator of the Missions Etrangères. Eight of the Fathers will be the guests of the Spanish Mission at Seymour Road, while six others will enjoy the hospitality of their French confreres at Quaine Road.

Upon leaving Macao, the Seminary was taken charge of by the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese in whom the property is vested. Contrary to all popular notions the Jesuits have no leasehold estates of their own. Their worldly possessions are limited to their own personal belongings and their valuable library of rare books. With their departure from the Portuguese settlement the

SCHOOL IS CLOSED

for the time being. But it should be decreed that their entry into Portuguese territory is to be permanently proscribed, then there can be no doubt that His Lordship the Bishop will devise ways and means for conducting the Seminary and re-opening the school under what are called secular priests.

In the meantime the self-appointed religious banishers will have their temporary residence in Hongkong and await the outcome of the diplomatic memorials addressed to the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon and to which reference is made below.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AT MACAO.

HONGKONG PORTUGUESE TELEGRAM TO LISBON.

Yesterday we referred at some length to the question of expulsion of the religious orders from Macao. We mentioned that a meeting would be held at the Club Lusitano in the evening to discuss the matter. The meeting was called by circular which was issued broadcast late in the afternoon and was signed by three elderly and respected members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, viz., Messrs G. A. Yvanovich, A. M. Rosa Pereira, and J. M. de Castro Basio. The purport of the circular, which was in Portuguese, was to the effect that the conveners "took the liberty to invite the members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong to meet to-day (18th inst.), at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Club Lusitano, with the object of despatching a telegram to the Minister for the Colonies praying the retention of the religious orders at Macao." The conveners "begged to remind all the Portuguese and each in particular how much they owed to the religious associations whether for their instruction and their well-being, or for the Christian charity with which they shelter in their maternal arms the poor orphans."

Our information is that over fifty persons attended the meeting. Mr. G. A. Yvanovich read the circular convening the meeting, and Mr. L. d'Almeida having been elected to the chair, Mr. J. M. de Castro Basio proceeded to deliver a fluent and eloquent discourse, urging the grounds for the retention of the religious orders at Macao. So forceful were his arguments and so convincing his well-rounded sentences that the meeting adopted, without a dissentient, a resolution agreeing to despatch the following telegram to Lisbon and which was cable last night:

"MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES, Lisbon.
"Portuguese community Hongkong beg retention congregations religious orders Macao in interest education youth and hapless poverty—ALMADA & CASTO, O. President Meeting."

SHANGHAI CO-OPERATION.

Another telegram was addressed to the president of the Club Lusitano at Shanghai soliciting the community's co-operation in the Northern Settlement in support of the telegraphic representation to Lisbon.

From Macao we hear that the Chinese residing there have also forwarded a long telegram to Lisbon appealing to the Republican Government to allow the Italian Sisters of Charity to continue their good work in the Colony.

STEAM TENDER "STANLEY"

COPPER VERSUS ZINC SHEATHING.

A test has just been instituted by the Harbour authorities into the comparative merits of copper and zinc as materials for sheathing the bottoms of Government Colonial vessels. When the steam-tender *Stanley* was drydocked at Kowloon the other day for her annual overhaul, eight copper plates in the hull of the vessel were taken out and zinc put in their place. The object of the substitution is to ascertain which of the two materials will stand water better in the waters of the Colony. It is found that the zinc plates will have as good a "life" as copper, they will in all probability be used in future for sheathing the bottoms of all Colonial Government vessels and launches in the harbour. In point of cost they are a recommendation in their favour as against copper, the metal hitherto used.

THE GINSENG CASE.

EVIDENCE FROM THE MAGISTRATE.

When Tim was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this morning in connection with the ginseng robbery on the 4th inst., Mr. M. W. Siale, K.C., prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence. Shui Oi, godown keeper of the Yuen Fat "ong," said he was in charge of godown 5 in Ki Ling Lane. The godown contained American ginseng on the 4th inst. The stuff was packed in wooden tubs. He slept in the godown and was never disturbed on that night. He woke up between 7 and 8 a.m. He then inspected the doors of the godown and found the main door broken in. No ginseng was there then. He then went into the godown and examined the goods and found four tubs of ginseng missing. He reported the matter to the lead constable.

Hau Hang, a detective in the Police Force, said he saw the defendant at 170, des Vaux Road Central and accompanied him and the shop coolie to the Hotel Chiao. Witness asked him to go with him, and then arrested defendant on the 3rd floor of the hotel. Witness said he was a detective and asked defendant what were the contents of the box and two baskets in room 7. Defendant said that he was told to carry it upstairs. A packing needle was found upon the person of the defendant. He was asked if he could explain his possession of the articles upstairs and the answer was "No." Mr. Shenton—Where was the needle?—In defendant's pocket.

Slicing out of his pocket?—Yes, I saw a portion of it sticking out.

When you saw defendant at the shop in No. 17?—He was packing things there?—No.

What was he doing?—He was sitting down, together with five others.

What business was his shop carrying on?—I saw pills, ginseng and deer's horn.

They are known as Calif rian dealers?—Yes.

And such shops do a certain amount of packing?—I don't know.

How many years' experience have you had in Hongkong?—Over 20 years.

Did not the defendant tell you that he did not know what the man's name was?—He said "I do not know what is his name."

Choi Chai, superintendent of the godown, said the godown keeper made a report to him on the 5th inst. He went at once to the godown to see and the matter was at once reported to the Police. Four tubs full of ginseng were stolen. About 180 catties were contained in each tub. It was American ginseng and was all of the same quality. The value was about \$3,000 a picul.

Ginseng is sold by a number of firms besides your firm?—We sell them out to other dealers.

There must be a large quantity in the Colony besides that in your godown?—I don't know about others.

There are other people importing American ginseng into the Colony also?—I don't know.

Have you seen ginseng of similar quality to this in other places?—I have seen only our own goods.

Choy Kwai To, accountant of the Hotel Chiao, said defendant came to the hotel on the 5th inst. at 6 a.m. and was accompanied by two coolies carrying a box and two baskets.

Did you have any conversation with the defendant?—He said he was not staying there but another map.

Did you see these things brought into the hotel?—Yes, they were brought in at 6 o'clock followed by a man in a long coat.

Did you know at the time that defendant was living at 170, des Vaux Road?—No.

Didn't you change surnames with the defendant?—I did not, because he was not the man that was going to stay.

For all you knew he may have gone upstairs or gone out immediately when the long coat man came in?—Yes.

Mr. Siale—Where do you sit in the hotel?—Behind the counter.

Did you see the defendant actually come in from the main door?—Yes.

Witness continued—The first time I noticed the long-coated man was when defendant pointed him out to me and said he has come.

Other witnesses were called and the case for the prosecution closed.

After both sides had addressed the Court his Worship adjourned the case till Monday, when he will intimate whether the case is to continue or not.

NEW BOOKS.

BY HONGKONG WRITERS.

Mr. P. F. Johnston, who is well-known in Hongkong, has written a book entitled "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" John Murray, 15s. net). In commenting on this publication, the *Poll Mag* G. Little says: "The author is District Officer and Magistrate at Weihsaiwei, and was formerly Secretary to the Governor of Hongkong, so that he has had plenty of opportunity to survey the conflict of interests in the most contentious part of the Far East. But the book is not merely political; it is a survey of life and custom, religion, history and legend, and contains a number of capital illustrations." Mr. Philip W. Sergeant, also well-known in Hongkong during his tenure of the editorship of our senior morning contemporary, has published a new work entitled "The Great Dwyer-Express of China" (Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. in cloth gilt with illustrations, 16/- net).

The two books will doubtless be widely appreciated in Hongkong.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances—Ordinance No. 18 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for the purposes. Ordinance No. 30 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance, 1875.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE QUEEN.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

The Prince Regent is in favour of the immediate abolition of the queue, but Her Majesty the Empress Dowager Yu Lun has expressed a desire that this should not take place until the period of mourning for His late Majesty Kwong Su has expired. This would entail a delay until next year, but Princes Tao and Huan are opposed to any delay, whatever. It is thought that if the postponement were made as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor, it would be a good arrangement worthy of the people.

PRINCE CHING'S AMBITION.

Prince Ching has expressed a wish to become the President of the new Cabinet. It will be remembered that Prince Ching declined the post recently and recommended Duke Tsai Tsao, the President of the Ministry of Finance, for the office. The recommendation has now been approved by the Prince Regent.

LOANS OBJECTED TO.

It is reported by a Peking correspondent that the proposal to raise loans for railway construction has received the approval of the Grand Council, the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but Duke Tsai Tsao, the President of the Ministry of Finance, largely influenced, it is believed, by H. F. Shang Huan Hui, has entered an emphatic protest against the proposal. In the course of an audience with the Prince Regent, the Duke detailed at some length the injury that he believed would be inflicted upon China by the adoption of the policy proposed.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES AND PARLIAMENT.

The Prince Regent is very much annoyed at the combined suspicion of the sessions of the Provincial Assemblies as a protest against the failure to grant an immediate calling of a Parliament, and has instructed Prince Pu Lun to deal with the matter as far as possible according to existing regulations. If these are inadequate, Prince Pu Lun is instructed to devise regulations that will secure full control in the event of further incidents of the kind.

STUDENTS CHECK THE EMPEROR.

In celebration of the grant of a National Parliament, the students of the schools in Peking decided to assemble at the Tai Ching Gate at noon on the 16th inst. in order to give three cheers for the Emperor. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the successful carrying out of the function and the students have not been instructed that they are not to interfere in political affairs.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

BY EXCISE OFFICERS.

Chief Excise Officer G. Hogarth and a party of Chinese employees of the Excise Department entered Nos. 247 and 249, Queen's Road Central last night and arrested two Chinamen for having 1,155 taels of prepared opium and a tael of opium dross in their possession. A further search was made, and resulted in the discovery of a number of important documents.

The men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this morning on the above charge and were remanded. Mr. Barlow, from the firm of Messrs. Goldring, Balfour and Morrell, appeared for the defendants.

ROBBING A CRIPPLE.

HEAVY SENTENCE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A coolie appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning on a charge of larceny of a blanket and some clothing from a cripple. It appears that the complainant engaged the defendant on the 17th inst. to carry the articles to the s.s. *Kwang Tai*, as he was going back to the country. On arriving at the wharf the defendant ran away with his load and the complainant was unable to give chase. The articles were subsequently recovered in a pawnshop in Waichai, where they were pawned for \$750.

Witnesses were called and his Worship sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE SOLOMONY FUND.

The Hon. Treasurers gratefully acknowledge the following donations to the above fund, which has now been closed:

N. J. Stahl, Esq.	25
W. G. Humphreys, Esq.	25
Sir Hormuzje Mody	25
C. A. Jones, Esq.	20
Vida and Doris	10
H. F. Carmichael, Esq.	10
H. Hancock, Esq.	10
G. Billock, Esq.	10
A. F. Cogh, Esq.	10
Mrs. Shelton Cooper	10
L.	10
W. H.	10
M. T. P.	10
Mrs. Bristeron Harter	5
Mrs. Jordan	5
Anonymous	5
P. previously acknowledged	121
George Hastings	10
Total	\$34.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held at 3.45 p.m. on Tuesday next (22nd inst.). Following are among the orders of the day:—Reply from Government relative to offensive trade licences. Application from Dr. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, for six months' leave of absence. Report of the Straits Settlements Municipal Inquiry Commission.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

OPIDUM TOPICS.

When is an opium divan not a divan? That has been the question which has been puzzling the minds of most people in the Colony to distraction during the past week. The question, however, is easier asked than answered. In fact, the problem is well worth the genius of a Solomon and so far as I am concerned, a suitable solution to the problem is beyond my limited capabilities, or, for a matter of that, those of the majority of Hongkong lights. But although I am unable to solve the strange problem, it is scarcely difficult to perceive what a curious anomaly has been given rise to by the decision which was delivered by Mr. Hallifax the other day. There is something of the ludicrous about the Imperial Government's desire to help China in her avowed determination to suppress the opium traffic and then proceed to stultify itself by allowing the very practice which it condemns to spring up in a legalised form. If the so-called evil is to continue, for goodness' sake let it do so in a manner which will not rob us of a big portion of our revenue. It will make no difference either to China or the senseless fanatics at home. But I fancy no amount of criticism can produce much effect on the all-powerful ganes ruling the strings in the distant recesses of Downing Street, for they have launched out upon a policy of cutting their own throat which should afford plenty of material to a future historian to adorn a tale and point a moral.

THE WZ. TH R.

This has been a cold week and no mistake about it. The best time of the year has been heralded in right, orthodox fashion and we can now settle down to invigorating pastimes and exhilarating exercises, free from the maddening, inflexible of the summer heat. The only pity is that in Hongkong there is neither snow nor frost to impress upon us some of the real joys of winter but an enterprising genius did not let this mere detail come in his way and wrote home a letter in which he expatiated at some length on the beauty of snowflakes falling among trees as viewed from the Peak tram. Of course, it is in most cases quite safe to stretch a point or two in these matters as far as the folks at home are concerned but if by any chance an old China hand comes across the startling discoveries made by our imaginative correspondent—well, well, it is difficult to foresee what the probable result will be.

THE INTERPRET SHOOT.

Shanghai seems to adhere with bull-dog tenacity to its decision that it must year in and year out be installed in full glory in the matter of the Interpret Shooting Match. Hongkong again fared badly on account of unfavourable weather but Singapore with great wisdom postponed its match for the same causes. At any rate the Hongkong team can console itself with the fact that it has improved upon its previous performance. "Be it luck next time!"

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

There was some sound advice given by Lady Lugard to the pupils of the Diocesan Girls' School the other day. Apparently, her Ladyship's capabilities as a hostess are not exceeded by her powers as a public speaker. It is this art of putting oneself entirely on one side and throwing oneself heart and soul into one's environment that at once invests a person with a personality all his own and it is to be hoped that the girls to whom the words were addressed have taken the well-meant advice to heart.

A PECULIAR DECISION.

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has decided to impose a penalty of fifty dollars on each acre of rubber tree plantations sold or transferred to a white man. The notification appears in a *Government Gazette* issued for the purpose. The object of the Government, it is stated, is to develop the cultivation of the land for the inhabitants in order that they may have the profits and benefit in the possession of such gardens as an inheritance or pawns to their descendants—and this object would not be achieved or reversed unless the plantations were protected and strictly prohibited from falling into the hands of the richer and more speculative class of the white races. It is also stated that the order is issued with the object of proving the future value of the absolute and bona-fide value may be reduced to when planted by the native races the real workers of the soil, without the extraneous and accruing influences connected with companies floated by promoters and supported by shareholders. This tender solicitude on the part of Rajah Brooke for his subjects is well worthy of emulation. The only pity is that his action has raised a storm of protest among the European community, who contend that the policy pursued by the Rajah is not very loyal to the white man's interests. One of the aggrieved parties actually went to the length of declaring that Sarawak is a country where the Rajah makes a law in a day and secures to per cent. for himself!

MO OROISED CARROTS.

Journalistic mendacity evidently differs in Japan from those prevailing here. Fancy this appearing in a Hongkong newspaper—"In the name of the Imperial Government," cries the Oriental fruit-seller as he carries his load through the crowded Eastern streets. "In the name of the Japanese Monopoly Bureau—carrots!" We may expect to hear that any time, remarks the *J. Pan Chro. ichi*. We read that in the office of the Governor-General of Korea there has been established a monopoly bureau "to take charge of the monopolised carrots." What these ineffable vegetables have done to be monopolised we do not know; a fear has been expressed that the authorities were about to establish a salt and tobacco monopoly as well, "but according to the demand of a certain authority concerned," there is no intention in official circles to effect the "monopolisation of any works other than the carrots." What all this monopolisation of the humble

and harmless carrot is expected or intended to effect we have not the remotest idea. Perhaps some friendly astrologer will be able to enlighten us on the matter.

THE GLORIES OF BACHELORHOOD.

The following Ministerial effusion is not intended as a reflection on the young men of Hongkong. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hamphill when addressing the seventh Church of Ireland Conference at Belfast, and the address was evidently given in a moment of inspiration. The Rev. Doctor was surprised at the strange reluctance of their young people to get married. What had come over their young men that they preferred patent leather boots and spats, and a forthright swelling about at a watering-place, and a game of billiards every evening at the club to the delights of family life? The wages or salaries of these young men would not allow both the fine clothes and the wife, so they went in for the fine clothes and let the girls pine their lives out. Better, he said, the love of a sweet and pure wife than all the silk socks and gaudy waistcoats in the world. Let them come back to the simple life. He asked them for God's sake to pitch away their tobacco, their annual outing, their fine clothes, their club, and anything else that made an incursion upon their income and prevented them from holy marriage. (Loud cheers.) It is not stated whether there were any young men present who cheered.

REDUCTION OF WHISKY.

Scotch distillers have decided to make reductions in prices for the new season's grain whiskies. The production is to be further curtailed. Last year the Scotch output was reduced by five million gallons. Hongkong residents need experience no tribulations as to their supply of "mountain dew" being cut off, for in spite of the additional duty placed on the beverage there are no signs of local supplies diminishing. It is only the poor Chinese who suffer. When the soothing drug loved by the native hard worker in his leisurely moments is *gone*, I wonder whether he will turn to good old whisky for consolation?

CASUAL CRITIC.

NO FORTUNES IN PIECE GOODS.

If it is asked why piece goods, which form far and away the largest part of the China import business, fail to provide us as well as bread and butter to the 300 or so of foreign houses in Shanghai, this informant answers in one word—Auctions! Auctions at which there is "always a loss and (sic) seldom a profit." Auctions in which goods prepared with the utmost thought and care are "dumped as if they were so much dung stuff." Auctions at which natives without the price of a bed on their pillows are able to bid and to have knocked down to them cargo for which they could never pay could they not resell before the fortnight for the clearance of auctioned purchases was up. Auctions which it is effect success in putting money into the pockets of the sharper needy Chinaman and in preventing foreigners from putting together the little sum necessary to establish them in some place remote from China.—*Mercantile Guardian*.

JAPAN'S RAILWAY BUDGET.

It is reported in the *Osaka Mainichi* that the railway budget for the next fiscal year has almost been decided upon and that within a few days it will be confirmed by the Department of Finance. The total revenue is estimated at about ¥9,000,000. Out of this figure, the business revenues about ¥9,165,000; vessels' revenue ¥1,700,000; hotel revenue ¥55,000. The total expenditure is estimated at about ¥8,600,000, of which the following are the chief items:—Business expenditure ¥45,000,000; vessels' expenditure ¥1,450,000; interest on public bonds ¥3,500,000; supplementary expenditure ¥1,500,000; hotel expenditure ¥33,000; expenditure for supervising permanent tracks and investigating new routes ¥135,000; reserve ¥500,000. Balance, estimated profit, about ¥930,000.

A NEW YORK despatch quotes a rumour, current in Boston, of a plot to assassinate President Taft.

BOTH at Portsmouth and Devonport submarines have been experimentally fitted with special wireless telegraphic apparatus. The preliminary experiments have been attended with much success.

THE Fish Diet, which was opened on the 16th Sept, has been dissolved. H. W. Carr has ordered that the Fish Diet which the Finnish Diet refused to discuss shall be presented to the Duma.

In Canada young men took upon a charge of work as the best rest-cure after business, and they don't go in for hanging about football matches like they do in this country, said Lieutenant-General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, speaking in J. E. Bell's Hall, Fulham, on a Scout and Scoutmaster.

THE examination for proficiency certificates and for promotion in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will be completed next January, when all members of the class will be examined in Infantry drill subjects and those who have not qualified in signalling this year will be examined in Semaphore Signalling.

SIR Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, in a speech at the Manchester Reform Club, said it was perfectly plain that there never could be a complete reversal of the Osborne judgment. That, however, would not prevent the Liberal party seeking to find a way by means of legislation to prove that they wanted Labour members in Parliament. At the same time Liberals could not throw over principles which were vital to Liberalism in order to carry out that intention.

WOMAN.

The following curious and interesting composition has been sent us by a correspondent. We should like to know who was the ingenious mind that collected these lines by thirty-one different poets, and arranged them so that they make both rhyme and sense.

Authors.

Woman! best partner of our joys
and woes! Sand
Blessing and blast wherever she
goes Cowper
Eager to hope, but not less firm
to bear Byron
O born to smooth distress and
lighten care Mrs. Barbauld
Profound as reason: and as just
dear; Savage
Yet suffering, 'twice compels her
tear; Crabbe
Mostly to bear with wrong, and
cheer decay Mrs. Hemans
And wipe the mourner's bitter
tear away J. Graham
O Woman! Woman! thou art
formed to bless J. Bird
For woman is all truth and stead-
fastness Chaucer
Holy, divine, good, available, or
sweet Milton
Each softest, truest virtue there
show'd most Johnson
Woman was made to give our
eyes delight Young
So fond and true, so beautiful
and bright T. Brown
Ye watchful sprites that made
e'en man your care T. Brown
We are not free because you're
more than fair Etherege
Oh man! how sublime—from
Heaven his birth Bulwer
And you of man was made, man
but of earth Randolph
Gay smiles to comfort; April
showers to move Parrell
The important business of your
life is love Lytton
Here woman reigns; the mother,
daughter, wife Montgomery
he loved and cherished idol of
my life Pringle
There is something in their
beams, which passes speech Story
There is a charm, no vulgar mind
can reach W. Allston
Rosebud set with a little willful
thorn Tenneyson
Still shall your charms my fond-
est themes adorn Hillhouse
Sacred by birth, and built by
hand divine Dryden
Pure and unspotted as the
eternity Devoiant
Her worth, her warmth of heart
let friendship say Scott
All my fortunes at thy foot I'll
lay Shakespeare

THE U.S. NAVY.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH OF A GUN'S CREW.

Aboard battleship *Georgia*, via wireless to Portsmouth, Va., September 13rd:

Fourteen men in the forward starboard turret of the battleship *Georgia* to-day narrowly escaped death when the muzzles of the 12-inch rifles, being fired in battle practice, burst. The men were stunned and buried to the floor of the turret by the concussion, but were saved from the flying metal of the barrels by the shield of the turret itself. Though they lay stunned on the floor while the wind drove the fumes of the burning powder into the steel enclosure, they were rescued by their comrades on shipboard before they were overcome by the poisonous gases. None were severely hurt. The gun barrels were shattered by the explosion and were torn and twisted, but the breech blocks remained intact, preventing the force of the explosion being directed into the turret. The gunners showed great coolness after the accident. As soon as they had recovered from the shock of the accident they volunteered to fire the other big guns of the ship. The 12-inch guns of the *Georgia*, it is reported, are old. The battleship had been newly equipped. An investigation into the cause of the accident will be undertaken, at once by the ship's officers.

RUBBER figures among the export articles of Saigon, but it comes mainly from vines found in the forests and jungles of the interior. The vines, however, yield so little, that the collection of this kind of rubber hardly pays even for natives. Ficus, Foutumia, Castilleja, and Manihot have turned out badly, says an official report. The hopes of planters now centre upon Para.

THE WEATHER.

On the 19th at 11.5 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen moderately over China.

The depression lying to the N.E. of Japan yesterday, has moved away over the Pacific.

The anticyclonic area, which is still central over the continent to the North of the Yangtze valley, has weakened.

Pressure remains relatively low over the S. part of the China Sea with a tendency to give way again over the Southern Philippines.

The monsoon will moderate in the Formosa Channel, but continue to blow strongly over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 11 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighborhood, N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
2.—Formosa Channel, Strong N.E. winds, strong to fresh.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, N. to N.E. same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

COMMERCIAL.

18th November, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars	51/
Anglo-Javas	71/
Anglo-Malays	74/
Balgownies	5075
Batu Tigas	95/
Bertans	77/
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	46/
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	720/
Changkat Serdangs	583/
Oberas (part paid)	58 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	58
Damansaras	150/
Eastern Internationals	13/9 prem.
Glenclyns	52.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiris	513/
Kamulangs	5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	165/
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Landrons (ppd.)	—
Leahors	512/
Linggis	46/
London Asiatics	13/6
London Ventures	53/
Merlimans	6/
Pajams	511/
Pegohs	531/
Rubber Trusts	17/ prem.
Sandycrofts	526/
Sapongs	27/
Seafords	140/
Shelfords	72/5
Singapore & Johore	513/
Somatra Paras	101/
Sungel Oboks	95/
Sungel Kapas	13/9
Tangkabs	33/
Toerangle	—
United Serdangs	173/
United Singapore	514/
United Sumatras	8/9
United Langkats	80/
Duffs	12/6
Tromohs	33/6
Para Rubber	63 per lb.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 18th inst.:

Very few fluctuations have occurred in Local Stocks and business continues on a small scale. Rubbers show little change but the London market has on the whole raised steady to firm and some stocks show an advance in price.

Plantation Rubber was sold as high as 67 1/2 for best sheet at the auction held in London on 15th inst., when 160 tons were sold and the tone was given as firm.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold in small lots at 58.00, but there are very few shares offering. London comes slightly lower, viz. £83 10 1/2. There are buyers of National at 18.2.

Marines Insurance.—Cantons continue firm and there are now buyers at 5.80. Unions have further receded and have changed hands at 38.50. Yangtzes are quoted in Shanghai at 5.90. North Chinas are firm at 11.10.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have slightly improved and have been sold at 106 1/2. Hongkong Fires can still be placed at 35.00.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at 33 1/4. China Manilas are weak at 58 1/2, and Douglas Steamships at 33 1/2. Indos have been the medium of a fair business at rates ranging between 57 and 58 1/2. The price at home has risen to 55 1/2. Star Ferries are offering at 33 1/2 while the partly paid shares are steady at 31 1/2. Shells have further weakened and are now quoted 8 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have experienced a considerable set back, business having been transacted as low as 14 1/2. As we close there is a little more inquiry and share are impossible to buy except at an advance in the price. Let us be dull with sellers at 14 1/2.

Mining.—Raubs remain the same at 52 1/2. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company are in demand at 11.10. Tromohs, according to latest advice by wire from London, are quoted there at 33 1/2.

Docks, Harbours, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have hardened and there are buyers at 35.00, but there appear to be no shares on the market. Shanghai Docks are easier with sellers at 11.70. Kowloon Wharves have again weakened and sales are reported as low as 54 1/2; there would be buyers at slightly under this figure. Hongkong Wharves can be placed at 11.95.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have advanced to 100. Humphreys are still on offer at 57. Kowloon Lands have been dealt in to a small extent at 33 and more shares are wanted at 34. Shanghai Lands can be had at 11.10. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at 57 and 57 1/2; the partly paid shares have also changed hands to a small extent at 17 1/2. West Points remain steady at 53.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in some demand and have been booked as high as 54 1/2. The International Cotton Mill report for year ending 30th September shows a sum of 115,316 1/2, at credit of Profit and Loss Account and it is proposed to write off 115,316 1/2, leaving a balance of 115,316 1/2 to be carried forward. A sum of 115,316 1/2 has been spent on Repairs and Renewals which has been charged to working account. Sale of these shares have occurred at 11.50. Lion King Mills are offering at 50 and 50 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—China Borems have further appreciated and have been booked at 510; there are, however, sellers at the rate. Obion Providents continue on offer at 57 1/2 and Dairy Farms at 57 1/2. Hongkong 1000s have receded to 510 1/2. Green Islands are in request at 53 1/2, but there are very few shares to be had at this figure. Watsons are a little firmer and have changed hands at 56 1/2. Union Waterboats have buyers at 53 1/2. According to latest advices by wire from Shanghai, Langkats are quoted there at 11.1000 rates.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 11/10 on demand and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 11 1/2.

To-day's Advertisement.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the start inst., will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1910. [8]

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

ABSOLUTE CALM.

It is really noticeable that Korea, instead of being a seed-plot of anxieties, as was the case before annexation, seems to have now entered on an era of complete tranquillity, remarks the *Japan Mail*. From week to week's end and one hears nothing of the insurrectionary disturbances which used to be so common. One of two inferences is inevitable. Either official secrecy is rigidly exercised, or the sometime disturbers of the peace have become absolutely resigned. We have no right to make the former assumption, though the latter is almost too pleasant to be quite credible. One feature of the situation may be that Yungpoo and Litarai, who are understood to have been the main fomenters of trouble, have folded their hands in expectation of liberal largesse. If so, it is possible that these idlers may once again begin to disturb the peace, for the latest accounts say that the sum available for distribution among them does not suffice to give more than from Y15 to Y100 to each of the 6,000 persons who constitute the two categories. The Y15 men are not likely to become very valiant supporters of the new system.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 19th November.
Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay 9 p.m.
Tuesday, 22nd November.
St. Andrews Ball Practice Dance, City Hall.
Wednesday, 23rd November.
Meeting of Licensing Board 2.15 p.m.
Sunday, 20th November.
Corinthian Yacht Club Opening Cruise.
Wednesday, 31st November.
St. Andrew's Ball.
Saturday, 3rd December.
Boxing at City Hall 9 p.m.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Positively Last Night!

THE 'AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST'

(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES.)

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at Standing on his feet, three times around the Arena, aided by the mechanic.

TO-NIGHT

Grand Complimentary Benefit

TO

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE

WHEN

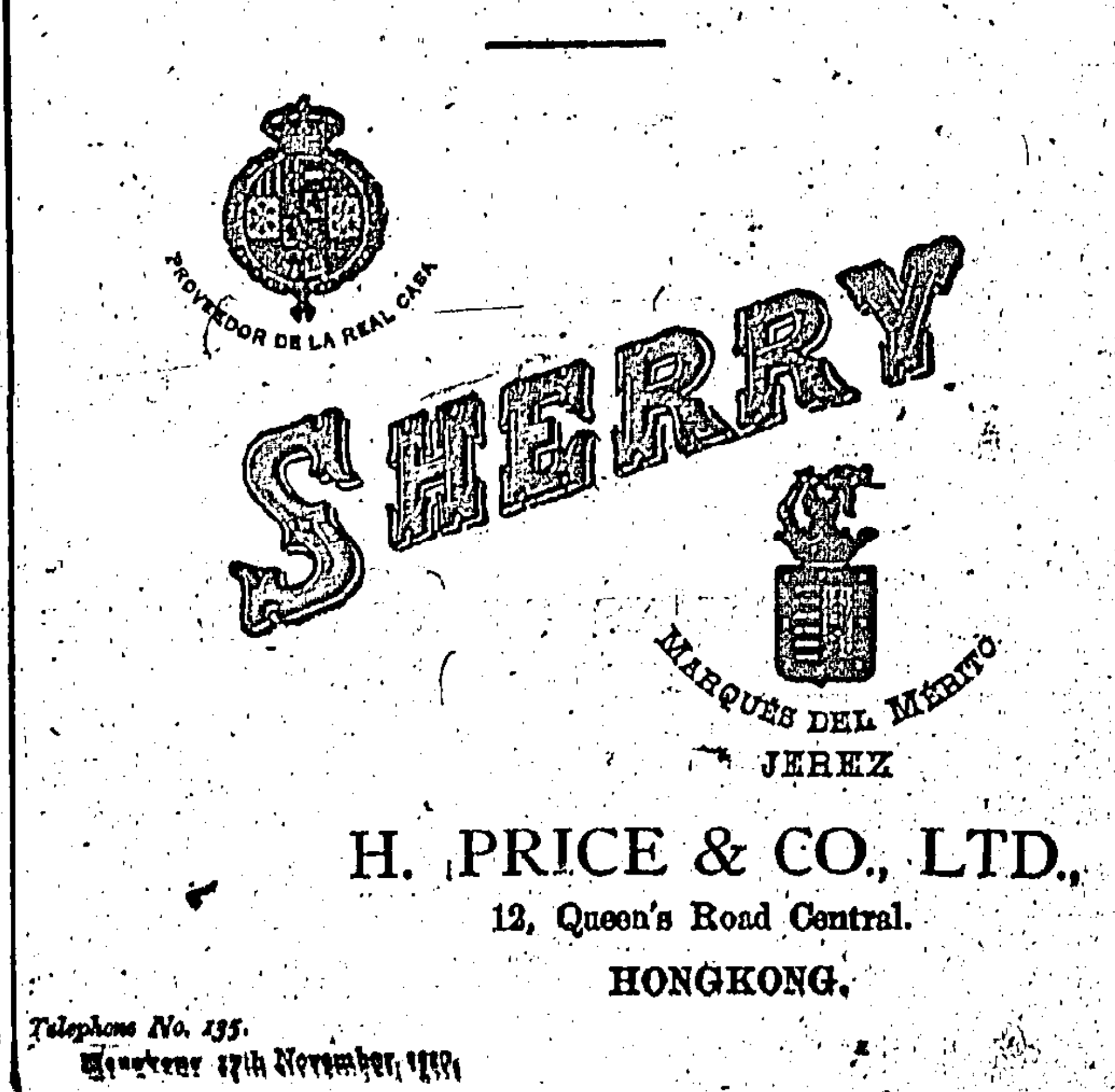
Mr. George Turner (of the "South China Morning Post") will enter the Tiger's Cage and take supper with the Tigers and Bear.

N.B.—Special Trams will run before and after the Performance.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910. [690]

The Finest Sherries on the Market.



H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
12, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON, RABBITS AND HARES.

ASAHI ASAHI ASAHI and SAPPORO SAPPORO SAPPORO BEER

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

PRICES:

4 Doz. Quarts \$12.00 per case

8 Doz. Pints \$13.50

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
No. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 15 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate or Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$45.

Via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., Noon.
8 GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOO KANG	"FOOKSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers *Amoy, Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JASOINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

General Managers.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct trans service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,259	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AKIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAKAO (Direct)	"SHIBETORO MARU"	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Daylight.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class \$73.00
2nd Class \$55.00
3rd Class \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

For further information, apply to the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

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Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Maldavia*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 7th January, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Consignees and Values of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$2,039,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2% 1/8% - \$12.45	5%	\$30 buyers \$26 10/
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,935	£7	£6	£4,000 £15,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 8/6) for 1909		£80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$1,654,583	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2%	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,000,000 £138,644 £1,138,644	£11,205,19	Final div. of 7 1/2% for '09 making 15% in all...	5%	£11. 1/10
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,124,48 \$1,124,48	\$87,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909		\$85
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$1,294,405	\$7,17,037	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	1 1/2%	\$195 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$350,348 \$1,350,348	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908.....	7%	\$126 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,400,000	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8%	\$350 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited...	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,743 \$100,000 \$157,743	Dr. \$3,777	\$4 for 1908		\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000	nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$21 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$617,500 \$78,765 \$696,265	\$24,765	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2%	\$31 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	£128,100 £128,100	£7,537.82	\$6 for 1909 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/4 11/16 = 3 1/4		\$58 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	50,000	£5	£5	£128,100 £128,100	£7,537.82	Final div. of 3/8 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1% per sh. on ac. for '10	5%	\$3 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£730,000 £730,000	£192,994	A dividend of 7 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5%	\$25 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$71,850 \$71,850	\$1,159	A bonus of 5%	6%	\$17 1/2 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$81,620 \$118,380	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6%	\$125
Lion Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$125,898	\$3 for 1897		\$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£12,289 £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1/8 for the year 1910 making 15% (coupon No. 15)	9%	£16 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	50,000	£10	£10	none	none	First year		£12
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited }	150,000	£1	£1	£4,378 £4,378	none	\$1 per share 19th dividend	5%	\$6 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15...		\$9
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Feewick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,075 \$25,075	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd...	50,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$11,098 \$561,098	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2%	\$54
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$88,314 \$588,314	\$13,755	\$2 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909		\$50 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	115,570	£100	£100	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,426	Final of £11 making £11.6 in all for year 1904 1910	8%	£11.70
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited...	16,000	£100	£100	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,426	Interim of £1.3 for 1910	7%	£11.95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	£100	£100	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,426	£11.6 for year ending 29.2.10	5 1/2%	£11.97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,800 \$751,800	\$24,041	\$2 for 1909	8%	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6%	\$57
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,277	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7%	\$100 sales & s.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	6%	\$7 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$20	none	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8%	\$14 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	£10	£10	£780,000 £780,000	£11,426	Interim of £1.3 for 1910	6 1/2%	£11.10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,458	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2%	\$99 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 £200,000	£11,426	£11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2%	£11.90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08		\$4 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd...	10,000	£10	£10	£100,000 £100,000	£11,426	£11 for year ending 30.9.09.....	10%	£11.51
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd	8,000	£10	£10	£80,000 £80,000	£11,426	£11 for 1909	10%	£11.50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	£10	£10	£20,000 £20,000	£11,426	£11 for 1909	17%	£11.50
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£10	£10	£86,040 £86,040	£1,426	15% per share for 1909		\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	£1,426	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2%	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$9,248	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06.....		90 cents sales
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$9,248	80 cents for 1909	10%	\$7 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,426	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7%	\$17 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,426	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10%	\$3 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$1,426	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12%	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000	\$1,426	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10...	6%	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,426	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6%	\$15 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$1,426	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9%	\$19 sellers
Hongkong Rove Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,426	3rd interim dividend of £1. 15 making in all £1. 37 1/2 for 1910	5%	£11,100
Manichappi Co. of Mijo, Bosch on Landbouwer Societate in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	£2,500,000 £2,500,000	\$1,426	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10...	11 1/2%	\$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,426	None	5%	\$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. \$1,640	None		\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. \$1,640	None		\$8
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 £200,000	£1,426	No dividend this year	2%	£10 1/2 b.
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin.....	13,200	Banquet shares	50	none	none	First year		\$16 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$1,096	None	8%	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$127.86	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	8%	\$25 sales
Taiwan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5%	\$6 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$122	15% per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10...	5%	\$15 sellers
Watkins Limited,	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,041	15 cents for 1909	5%	\$5 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,613	3% for 1909		\$10 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	None		\$2 buyers

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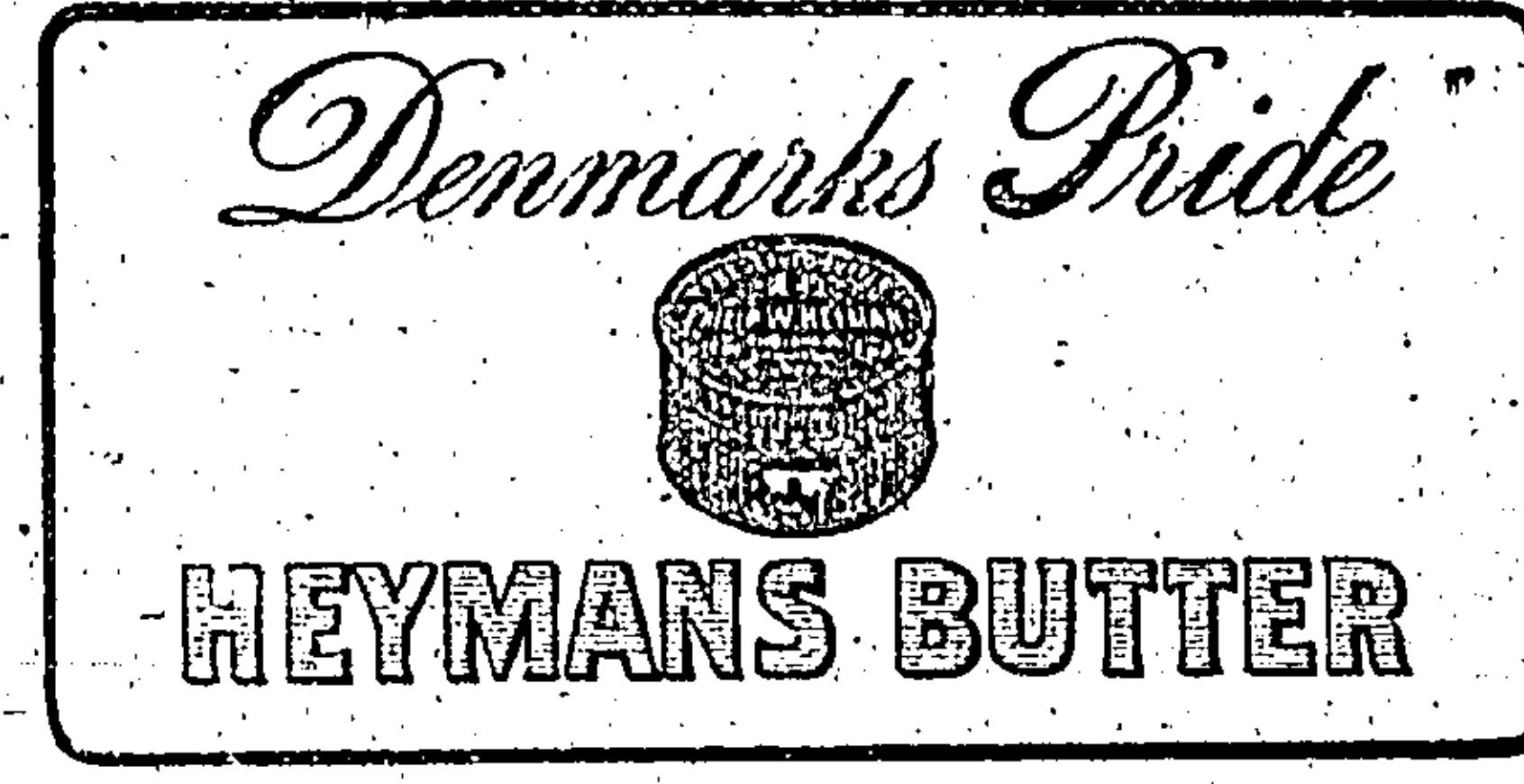
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NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month for the S.S. "Robilia" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at St. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910.